

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

**IN RE AMAZON SUBSCRIPTION
SERVICES LITIGATION**

Case No. 2:22-cv-00910-RSM

**PLAINTIFFS' SECOND
CONSOLIDATED AMENDED CLASS
ACTION COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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For their Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint against defendants Amazon.com, Inc. and Amazon.com Services LLC (collectively, “Amazon” or “Defendants”), Plaintiffs Thomas Dorobiala, Mark Daly, Elena Nacarino, Susan Sylvester, Michael Sonnenschein, and Cynthia Adams (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) allege the following based on personal knowledge as to their own acts and experiences and, as to all other matters, based on the investigation of their counsel. Plaintiffs file this consolidated complaint in compliance with the Court’s February 28, 2024 Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Defendant’s Motion To Consolidate and Granting Defendant’s Motion To Supplement, ECF No. 38 (“Consolidation Order”) and in view of the Court’s order of April 16, 2024, ECF No. 49. All Plaintiffs now proceed on the basis of Washington law and assert a Washington Consumer Protection Act claim as their sole nationwide claim, along with alternative claims based on California, Oregon, and Virginia state laws as alleged herein. Further, Plaintiffs have revised their alternative California Consumer Legal Remedies Act claim per the Court’s order on Defendants’ Motion To Dismiss in the *Daly* matter. Consolidation Order at 9; Order Denying in Part and Granting in Part Defendants’ Motion To Dismiss First Amended Class Action Complaint, ECF No. 37 (“Order on *Daly* MTD”), at 19.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Introductory allegations re: Amazon Subscriptions cancellation

1. This matter concerns Amazon Subscriptions, including but not limited to Amazon Prime subscriptions. Other Amazon Subscriptions at issue, as alleged herein, include Amazon Prime Video, Amazon Prime Video Channels, Amazon Music, Amazon Music Unlimited, Amazon Prime Book Box, ComiXology Unlimited, Amazon Subscription Boxes, Blink for Home, Amazon Kids+, Amazon Photos, Kindle Unlimited, Audible, and Audible Premium Plus.¹

2. Amazon.com, Inc. is the largest online retailer in the United States and worldwide. It’s also a prominent provider of cloud and web-based products and services, including subscriptions such as Amazon Prime. While Amazon is open to all shoppers, it offers benefits,

¹ Plaintiffs’ alternative claim for relief pursuant to California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*, is not based upon Amazon’s ComiXology, Blink, Prime Video Channels, or Book Box subscriptions.

1 including free shipping on Prime items, to its 163 million U.S. Prime subscribers.²

2 3. Plaintiffs begin by focusing on Prime subscriptions in part because Amazon collects
3 \$25 billion a year globally in Prime subscription fees, with U.S. subscribers accounting for about
4 three-quarters of its subscription revenue.³ Amazon values its Prime members not only for the
5 subscription fees it collects from them, currently \$139 a year, but also because Prime members
6 spend more than twice as much as other Amazon customers, averaging about \$1,400 per year.⁴

7 4. Having so many Prime members also increases Amazon's share of online retail
8 commerce. On average Prime members in the U.S. do 53% of their shopping online and make
9 most of their online purchases on Amazon.⁵ Among Prime members, 92% look forward to being
10 able to order all goods through one retailer and 93% are more likely to buy from Amazon Prime
11 than directly from a retailer's online site.⁶

12 5. Amazon also values Prime members for the wealth of data they provide Amazon.⁷
13 As the Guardian reports, "whether it's the shopping app, the Kindle e-reader, the Ring doorbell,
14 Echo smart speaker or the Prime streaming service," the more you use them, "the more their
15 algorithms can infer what kind of person you are and what you are most likely to buy next."⁸

16 6. Because Prime members are so valuable to Amazon, it is loath to let them go. And
17 it shows. Cancelling Prime "requires multiple steps of confirmation offers before one can
18

19 ² David Chang, *The average Amazon Prime member spends this much per year*, MOTLEY FOOL
20 (July 22, 2022), <https://www.fool.com/the-ascent/personal-finance/articles/the-average-amazon-prime-member-spends-this-much-per-year/>.

21 ³ Brian Dean, *Amazon Prime User and Revenue Statistics (2022)*, BACKLINKO (Jan. 5, 2022),
22 <https://backlinko.com/amazon-prime-users>.

23 ⁴ Chang, *supra*, n.2.

24 ⁵ Patrick Munden, *The Amazon Prime Effect – setting a new standard for customer loyalty*,
WUNDERMAN THOMPSON, <https://www.wundermanthompson.com/insight/the-amazon-prime-effect>
25 (last accessed Nov. 8, 2022).

26 ⁶ *Id.*

27 ⁷ Kate O'Flaherty, *The data game: what Amazon knows about you and how to stop it*, THE
GUARDIAN (Feb. 27, 2022), [https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/feb/27/the-data-](https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/feb/27/the-data-game-what-amazon-knows-about-you-and-how-to-stop-it)
28 [game-what-amazon-knows-about-you-and-how-to-stop-it](https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/feb/27/the-data-game-what-amazon-knows-about-you-and-how-to-stop-it).

⁸ *Id.*

ultimately pull the plug on the ongoing fee.”⁹ In effect, the process tests the Prime member’s will to quit Amazon.

7. The hurdles to cancellation are intentional. In March 2022, *Business Insider* reviewed internal Amazon documents admitting that for several years and continuing today, Amazon has engaged in willfully deceptive practices to keep its Prime members locked into their memberships.¹⁰ The documents refer to a secret project known as “Project Iliad,” which Amazon implemented to thwart Prime membership cancellations by adding multiple layers of questions and new offers before a Prime member could cancel their subscription.¹¹ The project was a success. After launching Project Iliad, Amazon managed to reduce the number of Prime cancellations by 14% at one point in 2017 as fewer members managed to reach the final cancellation page.¹²

8. This layered and confusing cancellation process relies on “dark patterns,” *i.e.*, methods of deception derived from behavioral psychology that exploit cognitive biases to influence and manipulate consumer choices. “Dark patterns are design features used to deceive, steer, or manipulate users into behavior that is profitable for an online service, but often harmful to users or contrary to their intent This could include using buttons with the same style but different language, a checkbox with double negative language, disguised ads, or time pressure designed to dupe users into clicking, subscribing, consenting, or buying.”¹³

9. As explained in a January 2021 report by the Norwegian Consumer Council, Amazon employs dark patterns in the wording, graphic design, and redundancies which Amazon

⁹ Gerald Lynch, *Amazon Prime memberships are now harder to cancel—and it’s no accident*, TECH RADAR (Mar. 17, 2022), <https://www.techradar.com/news/amazon-prime-memberships-are-now-harder-to-cancel-and-its-no-accident>.

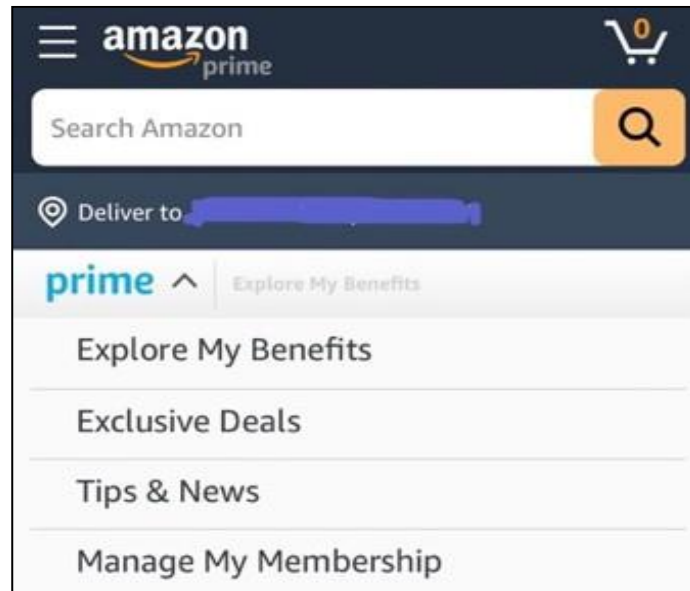
¹⁰ Hannah Towey & Eugene Kim, *Amazon used a sneaky tactic to make it harder to quit Prime and cancellations dropped 14%, according to leaked data*, BUSINESS INSIDER (Mar. 16, 2022), <https://www.businessinsider.com/amazon-project-iliad-made-cancel-prime-membership-harder-leaked-data-2022-3>.

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

¹³ Rohit Chopra, *Statement of Commissioner Rohit Chopra Regarding Dark Patterns in the Matter of Age of Learning, Inc.*, FTC File No. 1723186 (Sept. 2, 2020), https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_statements/1579927/172_3086_abcmouse_-_rchopra_statement.pdf.

employs to make its cancellation process needlessly difficult, time-consuming, and frustrating to users.¹⁴ To begin with, whereas signing up with Amazon is simple and intuitive, cancellation involves navigating through three pages or “clicks,” just to start the process. Users who want to unsubscribe first need to log in to their Amazon account, navigate to the Amazon account menu, and find the “Prime membership” option:¹⁵



¹⁴ Forbrukerrådet, *You Can Log Out, But You Can Never Leave. How Amazon manipulates consumers to keep them subscribed to Amazon Prime* (Jan. 14, 2021), <https://storage.forbrukerradet.no/media/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2021-01-14-you-can-log-out-but-you-can-never-leave-final.pdf>.

¹⁵ Complaint filed against Amazon by the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC) with the D.C. Attorney General, at Figures E-G (Feb. 23, 2021), available at <https://epic.org/privacy/dccppa/amazon/EPIC-Complaint-In-Re-Amazon.pdf> (hereafter “EPIC Complaint”).

1 Manage membership ▲

2 Prime Plan **BEST VALUE**

3 Annual \$119 >

4 [See more plans](#)

5 Renewal Date

6 August 29, 2021 >

7 [Update your payment method](#)

8 Manage

9 Membership >

10 [Update, cancel and more](#)

11 < Back

12 Membership Sharing

13 Share your benefits

14 [Manage your household](#)

15 Remind me before renewing

16 ☐ Send a reminder on August 26, 2021, 3 days before my renewal date.

17 End Membership

18 By ending your membership you will lose access to your Prime benefits.

19 [End membership](#)

20

21

22 10. Notably, the third page, which the user gets to by clicking the “Manage

23 membership” button, is confusingly labeled “Membership Sharing” and prompts the user in the

24 first instance to “Share your benefits,” whereas the “End Membership” button is at the bottom of

25 the page after the prompt “Remind me before renewing.” This pattern of multiple redundant layers

26 and needless sidetracks, which Amazon uses throughout the cancellation process, is a dark pattern

27

28

1 known as a “‘roach motel,’ where it is easy to get in, but almost impossible to escape.”¹⁶ Whereas
 2 signing up with Amazon requires only a few clicks, that is not the case for cancellation.¹⁷

3 11. The “End Membership” button is also accompanied by a warning that “[b]y ending
 4 your membership you will lose access to your Prime benefits.” This vague warning is an example
 5 of a dark pattern known as confirm-shaming, which Amazon’s cancellation process also frequently
 6 relies on.¹⁸ This dark pattern exploits a cognitive bias of loss aversion, where the disadvantages of
 7 leaving a service appear more prominent than the advantages, so that individuals have a strong
 8 tendency to remain at the status quo (*i.e.*, subscribed to the service).¹⁹ Amazon exploits the user’s
 9 fear of missing out on benefits to undermine the user’s resolve to cancel the Prime membership.²⁰

10 12. After clicking on the “End Membership” button, canceling a Prime subscription
 11 further requires multiple clicks, decisions, and confirmations. Prime members are required to
 12 navigate as many as six additional webpages, and along the way Amazon provides confusing or
 13 manipulative messages.²¹ Business Insider reported that when its reporter clicked on the “End
 14 Membership” button, the first prompt said “don’t give up on movie night” and notified her of the
 15 number of days left until the next billing cycle.²² The complaint filed by the Electronic Privacy
 16 Information Center (EPIC) with the Attorney General of the District of Columbia reported similar
 17 prompts:²³

21 ¹⁶ EPIC Complaint ¶ 17 n.27 (quotation omitted).

22 ¹⁷ *Id.* ¶ 9.

23 ¹⁸ Forbrukerrådet, *supra*, n.14, at 19.

24 ¹⁹ *Id.* at 6.

25 ²⁰ *Id.* at 19.

26 ²¹ Emma Woollacott, *Amazon Prime Too Hard To Cancel, Consumer Watchdog Complains*,
 27 FORBES (Jan. 14, 2021), [https://www.forbes.com/sites/emmawoollacott/2021/01/14/amazon-](https://www.forbes.com/sites/emmawoollacott/2021/01/14/amazon-prime-too-hard-to-cancel-consumer-watchdog-complains/)
 28 [prime-too-hard-to-cancel-consumer-watchdog-complains/](https://www.forbes.com/sites/emmawoollacott/2021/01/14/amazon-prime-too-hard-to-cancel-consumer-watchdog-complains/).

²² Towey & Kim, *supra*, n.10.

²³ EPIC Complaint, figure H.



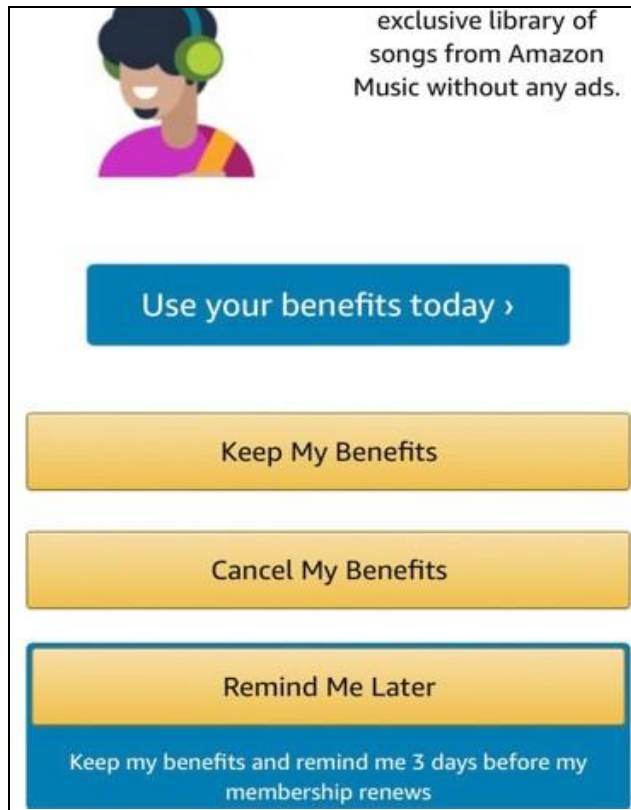
13. Amazon continues with further confirm-shaming and visual interferences to divert the Prime member from giving up his or her subscription.²⁴ For example, clicking on any of the warnings of lost benefits takes the user to a different Amazon page and stops the cancellation process.²⁵

14. If Prime members persist, after scrolling past the list of benefits that will be lost, they will be faced with multiple choices on the next page, along with further graphics and description of Prime membership benefits.²⁶

²⁴ Forbrukerrådet, *supra* n.14, at 21.

²⁵ *Id.* at 19.

²⁶ EPIC Complaint, figure I.

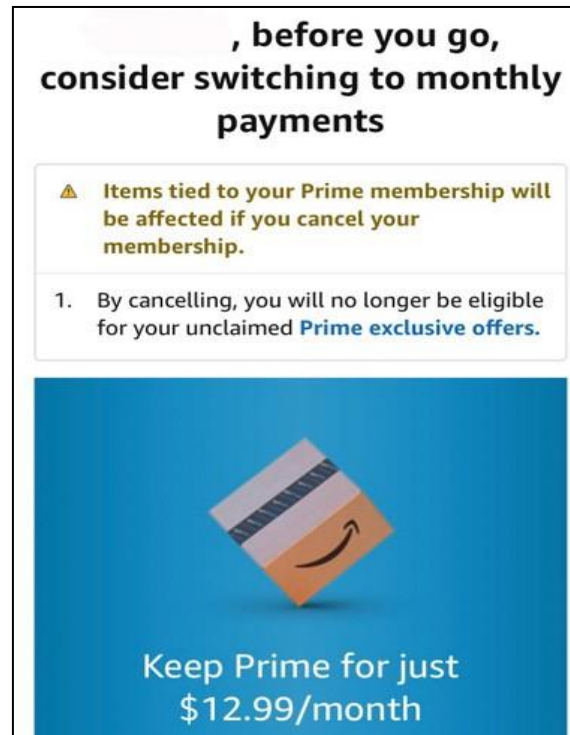
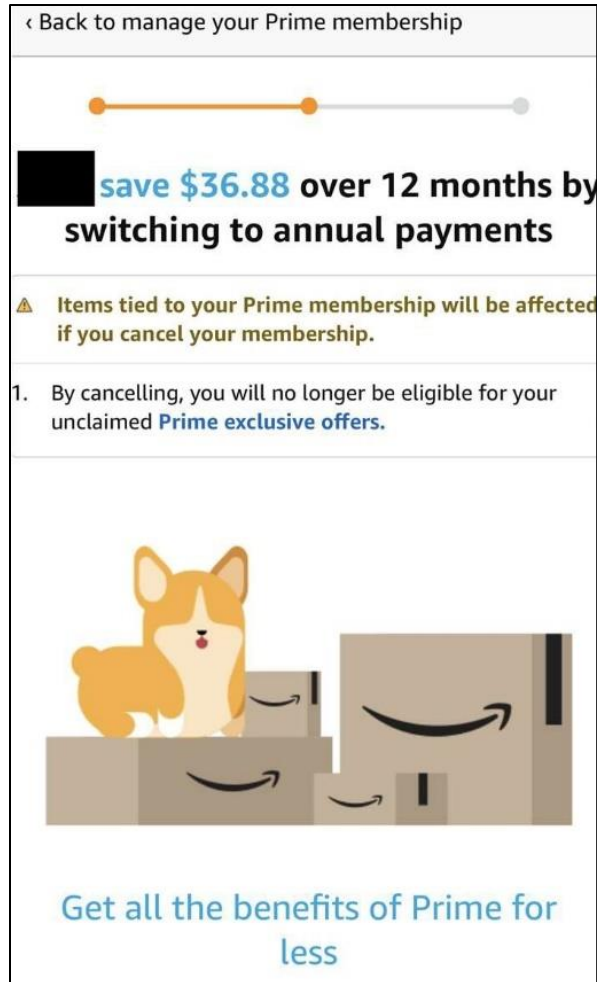


15. The first button, which is colored bright blue, states “Use your benefits today.” This is followed by three yellow buttons. The first yellow button, “Keep My Benefits,” cancels the process, meaning that the user stays subscribed to Amazon Prime. The second yellow button, “Cancel My benefits,” continues the process to unsubscribe. Here, Amazon creates uncertainty by changing the names of the buttons. On a previous page, the cancellation button was neutrally titled “End Membership,” but on this page the user must select “Cancel My Benefits” to proceed to cancellation. Changing the wording to “Cancel My Benefits” frames the option negatively and uses confirm-shaming to make the user feel like they will lose out if they continue the process to cancel the subscription.²⁷ The third yellow button, “Remind Me Later,” is highlighted as a default option, which further exploits the user’s bias towards the status quo: it does not require any action by the user and offers to provide a reminder three days before the membership renews.²⁸

²⁷ Forbrukerrådet, *supra*, n.14, at 20.

²⁸ *Id.* at 6.

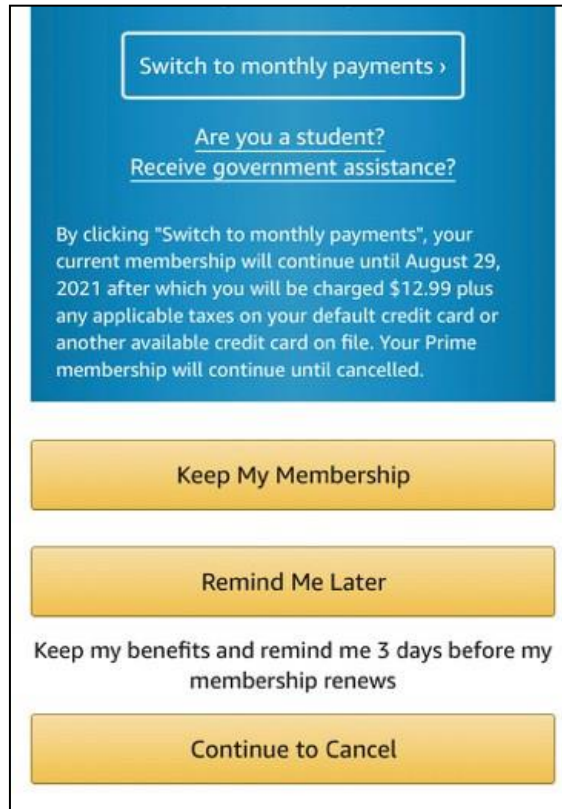
1 16. After clicking the “Cancel My Benefits” button, the user is taken to a new page,
 2 where he or she is told how much money could be saved by switching to an annual membership
 3 (if currently a monthly subscriber) or is prompted to switch to a monthly subscription (if currently
 4 an annual subscriber):²⁹



²⁹ Forbrukerrådet, *supra*, n.14, at 21; EPIC Complaint, figure J.

17. These pages include a yellow triangle with the accompanying warning that “Items tied to your Prime membership will be affected if you cancel your membership.” It is not immediately clear what benefits or items will be affected, and in what way, which is likely to cause unease at the prospect of losing access to paid services (for example, purchased e-books or movies). This warning is followed by another alert that “[b]y cancelling, you will no longer be eligible for your unclaimed Prime exclusive offers,” along with more graphics, which the user must scroll past to proceed to cancellation.

18. The next page reiterates the prompt to switch subscription types:³⁰

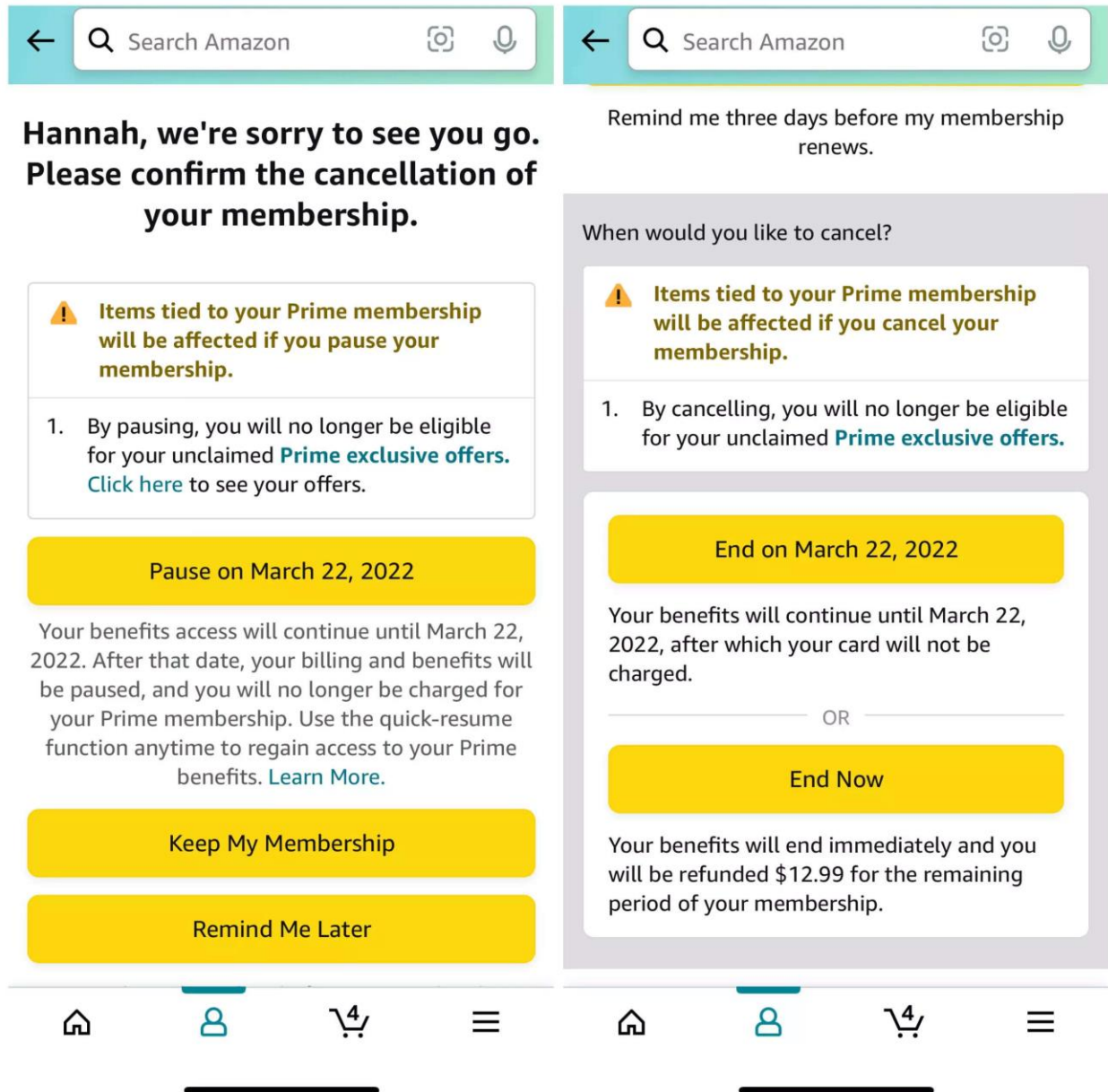


19. Like a previous page, it again offers three buttons to choose from, but this page varies the language and presents the options in a slightly different order. The first two options, “Keep My Membership” (no longer referring to the subscription as “Benefits”) and “Remind Me Later” divert the user from the cancellation process. Clicking on “Continue to Cancel,” the third

³⁰ EPIC complaint, figure K.

button (on a previous page it was the second option) allows the user to continue the cancellation:

20. The last prompt asks users to confirm the cancellation of their membership:³¹



21. Amazon again combines the vague warnings of lost benefits with the option of retaining the subscription or postponing the decision to a later date. The first three yellow buttons on the page offer to pause or keep the membership, or be reminded later, and further down the page are two final yellow buttons listing different options of when to cancel the membership.

³¹ Towey & Kim, *supra*, n.10.

1 Clicking on any of the warnings or the alternative means of managing the user's membership (like
 2 pausing the membership) takes the user to a different Amazon page and stops the cancellation
 3 process.³²

4 22. At this point in the procedure, the user has already confirmed multiple times the
 5 desire to cancel his or her Prime subscription. But unless the user clicks the "End Now" button on
 6 this final page, the user remains subscribed with Amazon Prime.

7 23. The consumer group EPIC describes Amazon's convoluted cancellation process as
 8 a misdirection designed to foster uncertainty about the choice to cancel Amazon Prime.³³ EPIC
 9 submitted a joint letter with other consumer groups to request that the FTC investigate Amazon's
 10 employment of dark patterns in the Amazon Prime subscription cancellation process, which the
 11 agency acted on.³⁴ As part of its investigation, the FTC subpoenaed 20 current and former Amazon
 12 employees and executives to testify, including Amazon founder Jeff Bezos and current Amazon
 13 CEO Andy Jassy.³⁵ As part of its probe, the FTC asked Amazon to identify its executives who use
 14 disappearing messaging apps to talk about things like Prime program enrollment and cancellation
 15 processes and to provide the agency a log of those messages.³⁶

16 24. At the same time as the FTC initiated proceedings in the United States, the EU
 17 Commission also launched a probe into Amazon's conduct.³⁷ As part of its cooperation with
 18 European authorities, Amazon began modifying its Prime web interface last year, labelling the

19 ³² Forbrukerrådet, *supra*, n.14, at 19.

20 ³³ EPIC complaint ¶14.

21 ³⁴ EPIC, Press Release, *D.C. Attorney General Files Antitrust Suit Against Amazon* (May 25,
 22 2021), available at <https://epic.org/d-c-attorney-general-files-antitrust-suit-against-amazon/>

23 ³⁵ Marcy Gordon, *Amazon: FTC probe hounding Bezos, execs; subpoenas too broad*, AP WIRE,
 24 (Aug. 17, 2022) <https://apnews.com/article/technology-amazoncom-inc-subpoenas-federal-trade-commission-5a2ab123f8b395b4bb19949c7a70ee90>; Eugene Kim & Katie Canales, *If Jeff Bezos or Amazon executives like CEO Andy Jassy used vanishing messages to discuss Prime, the FTC wants them handed over as it investigates the company's sign-up tactics*, YAHOO! (Aug. 16, 2022),
 25 <https://www.yahoo.com/news/jeff-bezos-amazon-executives-ceo-203730883.html>.

26 ³⁶ Kim & Canales, *supra*, n.35.

27 ³⁷ European Commission, Press Release, *Consumer protection: Amazon Prime changes its*
 28 *cancellation practices to comply with EU consumer rules* (July 1, 2022), https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_4186.

cancel button more clearly and shortening the explanatory text.³⁸ In July 2022, to comply fully with the agency, Amazon also eliminated distracting warnings that deterred consumers from cancelling, so that European consumers can now cancel their Prime subscription within two clicks, using a prominent and clear “cancel button.”³⁹ However, these changes apply only to Prime members in Amazon’s European online marketplaces. Amazon’s dark patterns continue unabated in the U.S.⁴⁰

B. Allegations as to alternative claims for relief

25. As indicated above, Amazon sells other subscriptions beyond Amazon Prime. More generally, and as relevant to all Plaintiffs’ claims, including the alternative claims brought by the Oregon, California, and Virginia Plaintiffs, when consumers sign up for the Amazon Subscriptions, Defendants actually enroll consumers in a program that automatically renews the Amazon Subscriptions from month-to-month or year-to-year and results in monthly or annual charges to the consumer’s credit card, debit card, or third-party payment account (“Payment Method”). In doing so, Defendants fail to provide the requisite disclosures and authorizations required to be made: to California consumers under California’s Automatic Renewal Law (the “California ARL”), Cal. Bus. Prof. Code §§ 17600, *et seq.*, in violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (among other California statutes); to Oregon consumers under Oregon’s Automatic Renewal Law (the “Oregon ARL”), ORS 646A.295, in violation of Oregon’s Unlawful Trade Practices Act (“UTPA”), ORS 646.608(1)(ttt), and under Oregon’s Free Offer Law (“FOL”), ORS 646.644, in violation of the UTPA, ORS 646.608(1)(sss); and to Virginia consumers under Virginia’s Automatic Renewal Law (the “Virginia ARL”), Va. Code §§ 59.1-207.45, *et seq.*, in direct violation of Virginia’s Consumer Protection Act (“VCPA”), Va. Code § 59.1-200(A)(58); *see also id.* § 59.1-207.49.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ Natasha Lomas, *Amazon agrees to drop Prime cancellation ‘dark patterns’ in Europe*, TECHCRUNCH (July 1, 2022), <https://techcrunch.com/2022/07/01/amazon-ends-prime-cancellation-dark-patterns-europe/>.

1 26. Amazon is the world's largest online retailer and a prominent provider of cloud
2 and web-based products and services, including the Amazon Subscriptions.⁴¹ Defendants are thus
3 considered "one of the most influential economic and cultural forces in the world,"⁴² and Amazon
4 is regarded as one of the world's most valuable brands.⁴³ Relevant here, Defendants own and
5 operate the Amazon Subscriptions. Defendants also own and operate the Amazon Platform, which
6 is accessible via the Amazon Website or the Amazon Apps.

7 27. Through the Amazon Platform, Defendants market, advertise, and sell to
8 consumers in California, Oregon, and throughout the United States paid memberships to the
9 Amazon Subscriptions, among other things, including without limitation, the following automatic
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19 ⁴¹ See ZD Net, *Amazon AWS: The complete business guide to the world's leading cloud service*
20 *provider* (Mar. 29, 2021), [https://www.zdnet.com/article/amazon-aws-everything-you-should-](https://www.zdnet.com/article/amazon-aws-everything-you-should-know-about-the-largest-cloud-provider/)
21 [know-about-the-largest-cloud-provider/](https://www.zdnet.com/article/amazon-aws-everything-you-should-know-about-the-largest-cloud-provider/) ("Amazon is the company most associated with 'the
22 cloud,' in the minds of the general public. It also happens to be the *world's largest e-retailer*.
23 Today, Amazon Web Services (AWS) is the *world's largest provider of computing services*
24 *accessible through the Web*, from globally distributed servers in highly automated data centers. ...
Amazon Web Services, as was evident from the division's original name, enables Web sites to be
hosted remotely. Since its inception, though, AWS has grown into the *world's principal provider*
of virtual infrastructure—the operating systems, hypervisors, service orchestrators, monitoring
functions, and support systems upon which the economy of the public cloud is based.") (emphasis
added).

25 ⁴² PBS, *Amazon Empire: The Rise and Reign of Jeff Bezos* (Feb. 18, 2020), [https://www.](https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/film/amazon-empire/)
26 [pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/film/amazon-empire/](https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/film/amazon-empire/).

27 ⁴³ See Cision PR Newswire, *Accelerated Growth Sees Amazon Crowned 2019's BrandZ™ Top*
28 *100 Most Valuable Global Brand* (June 11, 2019), [https://www.prnewswire.com/news-](https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/accelerated-growth-sees-amazon-crowned-2019s-brandz-top-100-most-valuable-global-brand-300863486.html)
[releases/accelerated-growth-sees-amazon-crowned-2019s-brandz-top-100-most-valuable-global-](https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/accelerated-growth-sees-amazon-crowned-2019s-brandz-top-100-most-valuable-global-brand-300863486.html)
[brand-300863486.html](https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/accelerated-growth-sees-amazon-crowned-2019s-brandz-top-100-most-valuable-global-brand-300863486.html).

renewal programs: Amazon Prime⁴⁴, Amazon Prime Video⁴⁵, Amazon Prime Video Channels⁴⁶, Amazon Music Unlimited⁴⁷, Amazon Prime Book Box⁴⁸, Amazon Kids+⁴⁹, Kindle Unlimited⁵⁰,

⁴⁴ Amazon Prime (or “Prime”) is a subscription-based automatic renewal program that provides paying subscribers in the United States with benefits otherwise unavailable to other Amazon customers without a paid Prime subscription, including Amazon Prime Video. Currently, a standard Prime subscription costs \$14.99 per month or \$139 per year. See <https://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html?nodeId=G34EUPKVMYFW8N2U>. Additionally, Defendants offer a discounted Amazon Prime Student membership, which currently costs \$7.49 per month or \$69 per year. See *id.*; see also https://www.amazon.com/amazon-prime?ref_=nav_cs_primelink_nonmember.

⁴⁵ Amazon Prime Video (or “Prime Video”), which is offered as a standalone subscription or as part of the Prime subscription, primarily distributes films and television series produced by Amazon Studios or licensed to Amazon, as Amazon Originals, with the service also hosting content from other providers, content add-ons, live sporting events, and video rental and purchasing services. As a standalone subscription, Prime Video automatically renews at a standard rate of \$8.99 per month.

⁴⁶ Amazon Prime Video Channels (or “Prime Video Channels”) are optional content add-on subscriptions available, for an additional monthly fee, to consumers with a pre-existing Prime or Prime Video subscription. Prime Video Channels subscriptions provide on-demand or live streaming access to TV shows, movies, and other video content from over 100 premium third-party networks and other streaming entertainment channels, such as Epix, Starz, Discovery+, Cinemax, Curiosity Stream, Tastemade, Showtime, BET+, Paramount+, CBS All Access, Cinemax, and more. Prime Video Channel subscriptions renew on a monthly basis at various rates ranging from \$3 to \$29 per month, depending on the channel.

⁴⁷ Amazon Music Unlimited (or “Music Unlimited”) is a premium music subscription service featuring “75 million songs and thousands of expert-programmed playlists and stations.” *Amazon Music FAQs*, <https://www.amazon.com/b?ie=UTF8&node=15730321011#amu> (last accessed June 13, 2022); see also https://www.amazon.com/music/unlimited/?_encoding=UTF8&ref_=sv_dmusic_1. Prime members can enroll in a Music Unlimited subscription at the renewal rate of \$7.99 per month or \$79 per year. *Id.* Non-Prime customers pay \$9.99 per month. *Id.*

⁴⁸ Amazon Prime Book Box (or “Prime Book Box”) is an automatically renewing subscription program available, for an additional monthly fee, exclusively to Amazon Prime members, which delivers a box of children’s books to customers on monthly intervals. With Prime Book Box, subscribers receive a delivery of curated children’s books every 1, 2, or 3 months, depending on the user’s selection. See https://www.amazon.com/dp/B072J4QS9F/ref=insider_ar_reading_prbookboxlaunch. Each Prime Book Box costs \$22.99 per box (plus tax), and contains four board books or beautiful hardcover books. See *id.*; *Introducing Amazon Prime Book Box*, <https://www.amazon.com/primeinsider/reading/prime-book-box-launch.html>.

⁴⁹ Amazon Kids+ (formerly “FreeTime Unlimited”) is a paid subscription that provides kids aged 3 to 12 years access to age-appropriate books, movies, and TV shows. Prime members can enroll in a Music Unlimited subscription at the renewal rate of \$4.99 per month or \$48 per year, plus applicable taxes. See <https://www.amazon.com/ftu/home>. Non-Prime customers pay \$7.99 per month plus tax. *Id.*

⁵⁰ Kindle Unlimited is an automatically renewing subscription program that provides paying subscribers access to an unlimited quantity of eBooks and audiobooks, and up to three magazine subscriptions, which the subscriber may download and retain. Kindle Unlimited costs \$9.99 per month, plus applicable taxes. See <https://www.amazon.com/Kindle-eBooks/b?ie=UTF8&node>

1 Audible⁵¹, ComiXology Unlimited⁵², Amazon Subscription Boxes⁵³, Blink for Home⁵⁴, and
 2 Amazon Photos⁵⁵ (collectively, the “Amazon Subscriptions”).

3 28. To sign up for any of Defendants’ Amazon Subscriptions through the Amazon
 4 Platform, customers provide Defendants with their billing information and Defendants then
 5
 6 =18473854011.

7 ⁵¹ Audible is a subscription-based automatic renewal program that allows paid subscribers to
 8 access and stream audiobooks or other forms of spoken word content from Defendants’ expansive
 9 “Plus Catalog” (*i.e.*, the library of content available to paid Audible subscribers). Audible is
 10 offered in three different tiers: Audible Plus, Audible Premium Plus, and Audible Premium Plus
 11 Annual. Currently, Audible Plus costs \$7.95 per month, Audible Premium Plus costs \$14.95 per
 12 month, and Audible Premium Plus Annual costs \$149.50 per year. *See*
 13 <https://www.amazon.com/hz/audible/mlp/compare>; [https://www.amazon.com/hz/audible/mlp/](https://www.amazon.com/hz/audible/mlp/membership/premiumplus/prime)
 14 [membership/premiumplus/prime](https://www.amazon.com/hz/audible/mlp/membership/premiumplus/prime).

15 ⁵² ComiXology Unlimited is an automatically renewing subscription program that provides
 16 paying subscribers access to a growing selection of thousands of titles, including comic books,
 17 graphic novels, and manga. *See Learn About ComiXology Unlimited*, [https://www.amazon.com/](https://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html?nodeId=GMQTKN5RM78V9393)
 18 [gp/help/customer/display.html?nodeId=GMQTKN5RM78V9393](https://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html?nodeId=GMQTKN5RM78V9393). Currently, a Comixology
 19 Unlimited costs \$5.99 per month, plus applicable tax. *See id.*; *see also* [https://www. amazon](https://www.amazon.com/kindle-dbs/cu/signup/?_encoding=UTF8&ref_=sv_kstore_cmx_3)
 20 [.com/kindle-dbs/cu/signup/?_encoding=UTF8&ref_=sv_kstore_cmx_3](https://www.amazon.com/kindle-dbs/cu/signup/?_encoding=UTF8&ref_=sv_kstore_cmx_3).

21 ⁵³ Amazon Subscription Boxes are automatically renewing subscription programs that provide
 22 paying subscribers monthly deliveries of curated products within themed product categories such
 23 as beauty, grocery & snacks, lifestyle, toys, and more. Amazon offers more than 200 different
 24 monthly subscription boxes, including those from qualified third-party sellers. *See* *forb*.

25 ⁵⁴ Blink for Home (or “Blink”) is an automatically renewing subscription program that
 26 provides paying subscribers with extra features and benefits to be used with Blink-branded smart
 27 home security devices. *See* <https://www.amazon.com/b?ie=UTF8&node=21154643011>. Blink
 28 subscription plans are only sold and managed on Amazon.com, *see* [https://support.blinkfor](https://support.blinkforhome.com/en_US/subscriptions/purchasing-a-blink-subscription-plan-through-amazon)
 29 [home.com/en_US/subscriptions/purchasing-a-blink-subscription-plan-through-amazon](https://support.blinkforhome.com/en_US/subscriptions/purchasing-a-blink-subscription-plan-through-amazon), and are
 30 offered in two different tiers: Blink Subscription Basic and Blink Subscription Plus. *See*
 31 <https://www.amazon.com/b?ie=UTF8&node=21154643011>. Blink Subscription Basic covers
 32 currently costs \$3 per month or \$30 per year and includes 90 minutes continuous, motion detection
 33 video recording, live view recording, 60-day unlimited video history, rapid video access (whereby
 34 paying subscribers may instantly watch videos as soon as they are recorded), and video sharing.
 35 *Id.* Additionally, for paying subscribers with Blink Indoor and Outdoor cameras and/or the new
 36 Blink Video Doorbell, the Blink Subscription Basic provides photo capture, whereby images are
 37 captured periodically for more coverage. *Id.* Blink Subscription Plus currently costs \$10 per
 38 month or \$100 per year and includes all the benefits of the Basic plan, in addition to the ability to
 39 activate video recording for an unlimited number of devices per account (whereas the Basic
 40 subscription plan only covers 1 supported Blink device, an extra 10% off Blink devices at
 41 Amazon.com, and extended warranty coverage. *Id.*

42 ⁵⁵ Amazon Photos is a secure online subscription storage service for photos and videos. While
 43 *all* Amazon customers get 5GB of storage, and Prime subscribers get unlimited photo storage and
 44 5GB of video storage, Defendants also offer a range of extra storage plans at an additional monthly
 45 or annual fee to Prime subscribers who want an Amazon Photos membership with the capacity to
 46 store more than 5GB of video.

1 automatically charge customers' Payment Method as payments are due, typically on a monthly or
 2 annual basis. Thus, Defendants have made the deliberate decision to charge Plaintiffs and other
 3 similarly situated customers on a monthly or yearly basis, relying on consumer confusion and
 4 inertia to retain customers, combat consumer churn, and bolster their revenues.

5 29. Pursuant to the California, Oregon, and Virginia ARL, online retailers who offer
 6 automatically renewing subscriptions to California, Oregon, and Virginia consumers must provide
 7 an acknowledgment that includes clear and conspicuous disclosures regarding the required offer
 8 terms and identifies a cost-effective, timely, and easy-to-use mechanism for consumers to cancel
 9 their subscriptions, *see* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3), (b); *see also* ORS 646A.295(1)(c),
 10 (2); *see also* Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(A)(3), (B). *See also* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17601(b)(1)-
 11 (5) (setting forth definition of "Automatic renewal offer terms" as used in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code
 12 § 17602); ORS 646A.293(5)(a)-(e) (setting forth definition of "offer terms" as used in ORS
 13 646A.295); Va. Code § 59.1-207.45 (setting forth definition of "Automatic renewal offer terms"
 14 as used in Va. Code § 59.1-207.46). Further, if the offer includes a free trial, the retailer or supplier
 15 must disclose in the acknowledgment how to cancel the free trial before the consumer pays or
 16 becomes obligated to pay for the goods or services. *See* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3);
 17 ORS 646A.295(1)(c); Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(A)(3).

18 30. In addition to the "cost-effective, timely, and easy-to-use" requirement noted
 19 above, the California and Virginia ARL also require that the cancellation mechanism itself meet
 20 certain additional criteria. For example, the California ARL mandates that "a business that allows
 21 a consumer to accept an automatic renewal or continuous service offer online shall allow a
 22 consumer to terminate the automatic renewal or continuous service exclusively online, at will, and
 23 *without engaging any further steps that obstruct or delay* the consumer's ability to terminate the
 24 automatic renewal or continuous service immediately." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(d)(1)
 25 (emphasis added); *id.* (further specifying that the online "method of termination" must be "in the
 26 form of either ... [a] *prominently located direct link or button* which may be located within either
 27 a customer account or profile, or within either device or user settings[; or] ... [b]y an *immediately*
 28 *accessible termination email formatted* and provided by the business that a consumer can send to

1 the business without additional information”) (emphasis added). Similarly, under the Virginia
2 ARL, “[e]ach supplier making automatic renewal or continuous service offers through an online
3 website shall make available a *conspicuous* online option to cancel a recurring purchase of a good
4 or service.” Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(B) (emphasis added).

5 31. Consumers purchasing the Amazon Subscriptions do so either by choosing a free
6 trial that automatically renews with a paid subscription at the end of the trial period, or a paid
7 monthly or annual subscription (at either the full standard recurring rate that Defendants ordinarily
8 charge, or at a promotional or discounted rate that remains static for a limited period of time, after
9 which period the subscription then automatically renews at the full standard rate). As will be
10 discussed in detail below, the acknowledgment requirement and cancellation process for the
11 Amazon Subscriptions on the Amazon Platform uniformly violates the core requirements of the
12 California, Oregon, and Virginia ARL.

13 32. Specifically, Defendants systematically violate the California, Oregon, and
14 Virginia law by failing to provide an acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal offer
15 terms and information regarding how to cancel in a manner that is capable of being retained by
16 the consumer, in violation of California’s ARL under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3),
17 Oregon’s ARL under ORS 646A.295(1)(c), and Virginia’s ARL under Va. Code § 59.1-
18 207.46(A)(3). The acknowledgment also fails to disclose a toll-free telephone number or describe
19 another cost-effective, timely, and easy-to-use mechanism for cancellation, and in fact Defendants
20 make it exceedingly difficult and unnecessarily confusing for consumers to cancel their Amazon
21 Subscriptions, in violation of California’s ARL under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(c),
22 Oregon’s ARL under ORS 646A.295(2), and Virginia’s ARL under Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(B).
23 Defendants’ online cancellation mechanism is also not prominent, conspicuous, or otherwise
24 provided in a form that complies with the criteria set forth by the California and Virginia ARL
25 under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(d)(1)(A)-(B) and Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(B), respectively.

26 33. As a result, all goods, wares, merchandise, or products sent to Plaintiffs and the
27 Class under the automatic renewal or continuous service agreements are deemed to be
28 “unconditional gifts” under the California, Oregon, and Virginia ARL. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code

§ 17603; ORS 646A.295(5); Va. Code § 59.1-207.47.

34. For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of all similarly situated purchasers of any of Defendants' Amazon Subscriptions from the Amazon Platform who, within the applicable statute of limitations periods, up to and including the date of judgment in this action, incurred unauthorized fees for the renewal of their Amazon Subscriptions in violation of Washington law. Based on Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs seek damages, restitution, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Washington laws as alleged herein.

35. In the alternative, based on Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs seek actual, compensatory, and/or statutory damages, restitution, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, for: (i) violation of Oregon's Unlawful Trade Practices Act (the "UTPA"), ORS 646.608(1)(ttt); (ii) violation of Oregon's UTPA, ORS 646.608(1)(sss); (iii) violation of California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; (iv) violation of California's False Advertising Law ("FAL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*; (v) violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*⁵⁶; and (vi) violation of Virginia's Consumer Protection Act (the "VCPA"), Va. Code § 59.1-207.45(A)(58).⁵⁷

⁵⁶ As noted above, Plaintiffs' alternative claim for relief pursuant to the CLRA only concerns Amazon Prime, Amazon Prime Video, Amazon Music, Amazon Music Unlimited, Amazon Subscription Boxes, Amazon Kids+, Amazon Photos, Kindle Unlimited, Audible, and Audible Premium Plus (the "CLRA Products"). Amazon's ComiXology Unlimited, Blink for Home, Amazon Prime Video Channels, Amazon Prime Book Box subscriptions are not at issue with respect to Plaintiffs' CLRA claims.

Plaintiffs' UTPA, UCL, FAL, and CVPA claims, on the other hand, concern each of the 15 Amazon Subscriptions enumerated above, as the enrollment process, renewal terms, cancellation policies, and Acknowledgment Emails for all such Amazon Subscriptions are substantially similar. *See Order on Daly MTD* at 8 ("Here, the Court finds that Plaintiffs plausibly allege that the enrollment process, renewal terms, cancellation policies, and Acknowledgment Emails for all Amazon Subscriptions at issue are 'similar enough that certification of a class including subscribers of all [Amazon] Subscriptions would be appropriate.' The ultimate decision of similarity is better suited for class certification.") (internal citations omitted).

⁵⁷ As set forth below, Plaintiffs bring these alternative claims on behalf of an Oregon Class and Subclass, a California Class, and a Virginia Class of similarly situated consumers. Specifically, Plaintiff Daly seeks to represent a class of all Oregon consumers who enrolled in any of the Amazon Subscriptions—and a subclass of Oregon class members who initially enrolled in a free trial to any of the Amazon Subscriptions—and who incurred fees within the one-year statutory

II. JURISDICTION

36. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because at least one Class member is of diverse citizenship from Amazon, there are more than 100 Class members nationwide, and the aggregated amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

37. Plaintiffs are residents of Oregon, California, and Virginia. Each of these plaintiffs also has been harmed and injured financially by Amazon's conduct as discussed and alleged further herein.

38. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Amazon because Amazon is headquartered in Washington State, does business in Washington, directly or through agents, and has registered with the Washington Secretary of State, such that it has sufficient minimum contacts with Washington.

III. VENUE

39. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2) because Amazon's principal place of business is in this judicial district, and a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in this judicial district.

40. There is also a venue provision, specifying this judicial district under the terms of use for all Amazon customers.⁵⁸

IV. PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

1. Thomas Dorobiala

41. Thomas Dorobiala is a resident of Murrieta, California. He has been an Amazon

period of limitations applicable to his Claims pursuant to the UTPA, ORS 646.608(1)(ttt) and 646.608(1)(sss). Plaintiffs Nacarino, Sylvester, and Sonnenschein seek to represent a class of all California purchasers of the Amazon Subscriptions who incurred fees within the applicable statute of limitations periods under the UCL, FAL, and CLRA. Plaintiff Adams seeks to represent a class of all Virginia consumers purchasers of the Amazon Subscriptions who incurred fees within the applicable statute of limitations periods under the VCPA.

⁵⁸ Conditions of Use – Amazon Customer Service, <https://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html%3FnodeId%3DGLSBYFE9MGKKQXXM>

1 Prime Member since March 28, 2020, when he started with a free trial. At the end of the free trial
2 Amazon automatically charged him a subscription fee. Around February 2022, he decided to
3 cancel his membership, when he heard that Amazon was raising the subscription fee for Amazon
4 Prime. But when he attempted to cancel online, he found that the cancellation process required
5 multiple steps (4-6 different things) and each time the information kept changing and “things kept
6 popping up.” As a result, after following several steps, he became confused by the process and
7 couldn’t cancel. He’s still an Amazon Prime member today and continues to pay subscription fees
8 to Amazon.

9 42. As a direct result of Defendants’ violations of the law as alleged herein, Mr.
10 Dorobiala suffered economic injury. The facts giving rise to Mr. Dorobiala’s claims are materially
11 the same as the Class he seeks to represent.

12 2. Mark Daly

13 43. Plaintiff Mark Daly is a citizen of Oregon, residing in Linn County, Oregon. In or
14 about March 2022, Mr. Daly signed up for a free trial of Defendants’ monthly Amazon Prime
15 subscription from Defendants’ website while in Oregon. During the enrollment process but before
16 finally consenting to Defendants’ subscription offering, thereby completing the checkout process,
17 Mr. Daly provided his debit card information directly to Defendants. After Mr. Daly completed
18 his enrollment to Amazon Prime, Defendants sent Mr. Daly an email confirmation and receipt for
19 his purchase of and enrollment in an Amazon Subscription (the “Acknowledgment Email”).
20 However, the Acknowledgment Email failed to provide Mr. Daly with the complete automatic
21 renewal terms that applied to Defendants’ offer, a description of Defendants’ full cancellation
22 policy, or information regarding how to cancel Mr. Daly’s Amazon Subscription in a manner
23 capable of being retained by him. Mr. Daly did not receive any other acknowledgment that
24 contained the required information. As a result, Mr. Daly was not placed on notice of several
25 material terms associated with his Amazon Subscription, including, *inter alia*, the length of the
26 free trial period or when the first charge would occur, and nor was he apprised of the complete
27 cancellation policy associated with his Amazon Subscription, the most crucial aspects of which
28 were missing from the Checkout Page and Acknowledgment Email. Nevertheless, in or around

1 April 2022, approximately one month after Mr. Daly first signed up for his free trial to Amazon
2 Prime, Defendants automatically converted Mr. Daly's free trial to a paid Amazon Subscription
3 and charged Mr. Daly's Payment Method approximately \$14.99, the full monthly standard rate
4 then associated with Defendants' paid monthly Amazon Prime subscription. Thereafter,
5 Defendants again automatically renewed Mr. Daly's Amazon Subscription the subsequent month,
6 charging him another \$14.99 in May of 2022, for a total of two unauthorized charges amounting
7 to approximately \$30.00 to Mr. Daly's Payment Method. Additionally, because these charges
8 came as a total surprise to Mr. Daly, his Payment Method did not contain sufficient funds to cover
9 the monthly cost of Prime at the time Defendants posted the renewal fees to Mr. Daly's bank
10 account, which, in turn, caused Mr. Daly to incur overdraft fees from his bank. Promptly after
11 learning of these subscription charges—which signaled to Mr. Daly that he had enrolled been in
12 a Prime subscription in the first place—Mr. Daly attempted to cancel his Amazon Subscription in
13 order to avoid incurring any future charges in connection with Amazon Prime. However, Mr.
14 Daly struggled to do so due to Defendants' obscure, confusing, and time-consuming cancellation
15 policy, the terms related to which were entirely missing from the Checkout Page and
16 Acknowledgment Email. For instance, Mr. Daly called Defendants to notify them that he did not
17 authorize—and to request a refund of—the monthly charges he incurred in April and May of 2022.
18 However, Defendants, through a customer service representative, told Mr. Daly that they were
19 unable to cancel his Prime subscription for him, and denied Mr. Daly's refund request. Ultimately,
20 Mr. Daly was only able to cancel his Prime subscription and avoid incurring further renewal
21 charges by circumventing Amazon altogether and going through his financial institution to cancel
22 the Payment Method associated with his Amazon Subscription. But, by that point, Defendants
23 had already charged approximately \$30.00 to Mr. Daly's Payment Method in monthly renewal
24 fees, which Defendants refused to refund, and Defendants' unauthorized and unexpected charges
25 also caused Mr. Daly to incur overdraft fees with his financial institution, for which he was not
26 reimbursed. Defendants' missing and/or incomplete disclosures in the Acknowledgment Email
27 for the Amazon Subscriptions and their subsequent failure to cancel Mr. Daly's subscription and
28 issue a refund of those unauthorized charges, are contrary to the ARL, which deems products

1 provided in violation of the statute to be a gift to consumers. *See* ORS 646A.295; *see also* ORS
2 646.608(1)(ttt). Further, had Defendants provided adequate disclosures in the Acknowledgment
3 Email and provided proper cancellation mechanisms, Mr. Daly would have cancelled his Amazon
4 Subscription earlier, *i.e.*, prior to the expiration of the initial subscription period and/or any
5 subsequent renewal term. Additionally, had Defendants complied with the ARL and FOL, Mr.
6 Daly would have expected to incur automatic charges in connection with Amazon Prime in April
7 and May of 2022—and, moreover, he would have been aware of the recurring price to be charged
8 and of the specific date that such charges would occur—and he would have made certain to
9 transfer sufficient funds to the bank account associated with his Payment Method in advance of
10 the payment date, in which case Mr. Daly would have avoided incurring overdraft fees with his
11 financial institution.

12 44. Plaintiff Mark Daly is a citizen of Oregon, residing in Linn County, Oregon.
13 Plaintiff Daly is an individual consumer who signed up for an Amazon Prime subscription on a
14 free trial basis from Defendants' website while in Oregon in or around March 2022. At the time
15 Mr. Daly signed up for his free trial Amazon Subscription, he provided his Payment Method
16 directly to Defendants.

17 45. After Mr. Daly completed his initial order, Defendants sent Mr. Daly an
18 Acknowledgment Email stating that his free trial Amazon Subscription had been activated.
19 However, as discussed above, that Acknowledgment Email failed to provide Mr. Daly with the
20 complete automatic renewal terms that applied to Defendants' offer for Amazon Prime (including
21 the mere fact that the Amazon Subscription would automatically convert from a free trial to a paid
22 subscription and renew every month, resulting in continuous monthly charges to his Payment
23 Method, unless and until Mr. Daly chose to cancel), a description of Defendants' full cancellation
24 policy, or information regarding how to cancel Mr. Daly's Amazon Subscription in a manner
25 capable of being retained by him. Mr. Daly did not receive any other acknowledgments that
26 contain the required information.

27 46. As a result of Defendants' missing and otherwise deficient Acknowledgment Email
28 disclosures, Mr. Daly was not expecting the free trial to Amazon Prime to automatically convert

1 and renew and did not think of cancelling his free trial prior to that point. That is, believing the
2 membership plan would automatically terminate following the initial trial period and there was
3 therefore no need for Mr. Daly to affect cancellation in order to avoid future charges, Mr. Daly did
4 not attempt to cancel his Amazon Subscription before incurring charges in connection with the
5 Amazon Subscription.

6 47. Nevertheless, in or around April 2022, approximately one month after Mr. Daly
7 first signed up for his free trial to Amazon Prime, Defendants automatically converted Mr. Daly's
8 Amazon Subscription to a paid Amazon Subscription and charged Mr. Daly's Payment Method
9 approximately \$14.99, the full monthly standard membership fee then associated with the paid
10 monthly Amazon Prime subscription, without his knowing or affirmative consent. Thereafter,
11 Defendants again automatically renewed Mr. Daly's Amazon Subscription the subsequent month,
12 and, in or around May of 2022, charged him another \$14.99 in unauthorized charges to his Payment
13 Method for the following billing period, for a total of two unauthorized charges amounting to
14 approximately \$30.00 to Mr. Daly's Payment Method without his knowing consent. Prior to that
15 point, Mr. Daly was not aware that he would be charged *any* money in connection with his *free*
16 trial, and he certainly did not understand that his Amazon Prime free trial, in fact, was or would
17 automatically become an "automatic renewal" for which he would incur recurring charges on an
18 ongoing, monthly basis.

19 48. Additionally, because Mr. Daly had not been expecting to incur these charges in
20 connection with Amazon Prime in or around April and May of 2022 (or ever), these charges came
21 as a total surprise to Mr. Daly. As a result, Mr. Daly's Payment Method did not contain sufficient
22 funds to cover the monthly cost of Prime at the time Defendants posted the renewal fees to Mr.
23 Daly's bank account in May 2022, which, in turn, caused Mr. Daly to incur overdraft fees from
24 his bank. Mr. Daly was notified by the bank upon incurring the May overdraft fees, which
25 prompted Mr. Daly to review the recent transaction history associated with his Payment Method,
26 and that, in turn, caused Mr. Daly to learn of the subscription charges he incurred in April and
27 May, indicating to Mr. Daly that he had enrolled been in a Prime subscription in the first place.

28 49. The monthly fees that Defendants charged to Mr. Daly's Payment Method in

1 connection with his Amazon Prime subscription came as a surprise to Mr. Daly because, up until
2 May 2022, he had believed that the free trial membership in which he enrolled roughly two months
3 earlier would automatically terminate following the initial trial period. He was also unsure of how
4 long his free trial would last, or when, if ever, the first charge would occur following the conclusion
5 of his free trial. He generally believed that Amazon would inform him following the expiration of
6 the free trial period and, at that point, attempt to obtain his affirmative consent to begin charging
7 monthly fees to Mr. Daly's Payment Method in connection with Amazon Prime if he wished to
8 continue with the paid subscription. As a result, Mr. Daly did not expect to incur any charges in
9 connection with the Amazon Subscription at the time Defendants posted fees to Mr. Daly's
10 Payment Method in or around April and May of 2022.

11 50. Mr. Daly was also unaware of the recurring price that would be charged in
12 connection with Amazon Prime until, upon review of the account banking history associated with
13 his Payment Method, he saw the monthly charges on his Payment Method, at which point the free
14 trial had already ended and the automatic charges had already begun.

15 51. Mr. Daly's confusion and surprise with respect to the monthly renewal fees he
16 incurred in May and April 2022—and, in particular, about the applicable offer terms concerning
17 automatic renewal, price, billing date, and cancellation—is the direct result of Defendants' failure
18 to place Mr. Daly on notice of several material offer terms associated with his Amazon
19 Subscription. In particular, Mr. Daly did not receive an adequate Acknowledgment Email given
20 that the email did not provide Mr. Daly with the complete terms of the automatic renewal offer—
21 such as the length of the free trial period and the precise recurring amount that would be charged
22 to Mr. Daly's debit card as part of his Amazon Subscription—or the cancellation policy, the most
23 crucial aspects of which were missing from the Acknowledgment Email. These omissions
24 constitute violations of the ARL pursuant to ORS 646A.295(1)(c); *see also* ORS 646A.293(5)(a)-
25 (d), and ORS 646A.295(2).

26 52. And, to the extent any of this information *was* presented in the Acknowledgment
27 Email, such disclosures were either incomplete, ambiguous, inconspicuous, buried in the fine print
28 as noted above (*see supra*), or were otherwise incomplete, ambiguous, obscured, and/or lacking in

1 the requisite visual proximity. Therefore, any such term was presented in such a way that the term
2 could be—and, by Plaintiff, was—easily overlooked, and is therefore not “clear and conspicuous,”
3 in violation of Oregon’s ARL under ORS 646A.295(1)(c). *See* ORS 646A.295(1)(c) (requiring
4 “acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal **offer terms**”) (emphasis added); *see also*
5 ORS 646A.293(5) (“‘Offer terms’ means the following **clear and conspicuous** disclosures:”)
6 (emphasis added); ORS 646A.293(2) (defining “clear and conspicuous”).

7 53. Because Defendants failed to disclose this material information in the manner
8 required by statute, Mr. Daly was unable to terminate his Amazon Subscription, resulting in
9 continued automatic charges to his Payment Method.

10 54. In sum, because Mr. Daly did not expect that his free trial would automatically
11 convert into a paid Amazon Subscription when he signed up in March 2022, Mr. Daly was unaware
12 that he would incur any renewal charges whatsoever in connection with Amazon Prime, and he
13 remained unaware of the automatic renewal feature associated with Defendants’ free trial offer
14 until approximately May 2022, when, upon review of the transactional history associated with his
15 Payment Method, Mr. Daly learned that his free trial had in fact been automatically converted to
16 a paid Amazon Subscription and that in April and May 2022 he had been charged renewal fees by
17 Defendants in connection with the same, giving him reason to believe that those fees would
18 continue thereafter on a monthly basis. Prior to discovering these charges in or around May 2022,
19 Mr. Daly did not expect that, once the free trial ended, Defendants would automatically post
20 subscription fees to his Payment Method on a monthly basis without further confirmation on his
21 part.

22 55. Further, promptly upon learning of these unauthorized charges upon review of his
23 banking information in or around May 2022, Mr. Daly attempted to cancel his Amazon
24 Subscription in order to avoid incurring any future charges in connection with Amazon Prime.
25 However, once Mr. Daly learned that his Amazon Subscription did automatically renew and would
26 continue to do so without his intervention, Mr. Daly had no idea how to cancel his Amazon
27 Subscription and did not expect that it would be as difficult and confusing a process as it turned
28 out to be.

56. Indeed, Mr. Daly struggled to cancel his Amazon Subscription due to Defendants’ obscure, confusing, and time-consuming cancellation policy, the terms related to which were entirely missing from the Acknowledgment Email. For instance, Mr. Daly called the toll-free number associated with Defendants’ customer service line to notify Defendants that he did not authorize—and to request a refund of—the monthly charges he incurred in April and May of 2022. Thus, Mr. Daly “made reasonable efforts to attempt to use[] one of the procedures required by subsection (2)(e) of [the FOL,]” ORS 646.644(5)—namely, he attempted “to cancel by calling a toll-free telephone number[,]” ORS 646.644(2)(e). However, upon doing so, Defendants’ customer service representative told Mr. Daly that they were unable to cancel his Prime subscription for him, and they denied Mr. Daly’s refund request. Ultimately, Mr. Daly was only able to cancel his Prime subscription and avoid incurring further renewal charges by circumventing Amazon altogether and going through his financial institution to cancel the Payment Method associated with his Amazon Subscription. Defendants’ “fail[ure] or refus[al] to cancel the free offer” despite Mr. Daly’s “reasonable efforts to attempt to use[] one of the procedures required by [ORS 646.644(2)(e)]” is a violation of the FOL under ORS 646.644(5).

57. Notably, the Acknowledgment Email does not contain Defendants’ full cancellation policy, nor does it provide any explanation whatsoever regarding how to cancel the Amazon Subscription. As a result, based on the post-check out disclosures featured in the Acknowledgment Email, Mr. Daly did not know anything about how to cancel his Amazon Subscription or of the associated refund policy with respect to cancellations, as are set forth on other pages of Defendants’ website. For instance, the Acknowledgment Email indicates that only members that “didn’t use any Prime benefits” following activation of their paid subscription or free trial to Prime can be refunded for the “current membership period,” as is set forth elsewhere in the Amazon Website.⁵⁹ Further, Defendants do not specify anywhere in the Acknowledgment Email that customers must “notify [Amazon] **before** a charge that [they] want to cancel or do not want to auto renew” in order to avoid being automatically renewed and billed for the following

⁵⁹ <https://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html?nodeId=G34EUPKVMYFW8N2U>.

1 billing period, as do terms set forth on other pages of Defendants' website.⁶⁰

2 58. Mr. Daly was not previously aware of the above aspects of Defendants' cancellation
3 policy. At no point during the life of his Amazon Subscription was Mr. Daly required or even
4 prompted to navigate to or otherwise examine any of the terms disclosed on any other page of the
5 Amazon Platform, aside from the Checkout Page. Defendants neglected to disclose this
6 information to Mr. Daly in the Acknowledgment Email that Defendants sent to Mr. Daly after he
7 completed the checkout process. Accordingly, Defendants failed to place Mr. Daly on notice of
8 their cancellation policy or provide Mr. Daly information regarding how to cancel in a manner that
9 is capable of being retained by him, in violation of the ARL pursuant to ORS 646A.295(1)(a) and
10 (1)(c) and in violation of the FOL pursuant to ORS 646.644(2)(e)-(g).

11 59. Moreover, even if the Acknowledgment Email *had* contained Defendants'
12 complete cancellation policy (it did not), for the reasons stated above the "mechanism for
13 cancellation" that exists is not one Plaintiff Daly and other reasonable consumers would consider
14 "timely" or "easy-to-use." Defendants therefore failed to provide Mr. Daly with an "timely and
15 easy-to-use mechanism for cancellation" or describe any such mechanism in an Acknowledgment
16 Email, in violation of the ARL pursuant to ORS 646A.295(2). With respect to members of the
17 Class that initially enrolled in a free trial to any of the Amazon Subscriptions (including Plaintiff
18 Daly), Defendants' conduct as described in this paragraph and above also violates the FOL
19 pursuant to ORS 646.644(2)(e)-(g) and ORS 646.644(5).

20 60. Defendants' post-purchase disclosures fail to comply with the ARL, which deems
21 products provided in violation of the statute to be "an unconditional gift to the consumer who may
22 use or dispose of them in any manner the consumer sees fit[.]" ORS 646A.295(5).

23 61. Each and every monthly charge posted to Mr. Daly's Payment Method following
24 his enrollment in the free trial Amazon Subscription in approximately March 2022 amounts to a
25 distinct economic injury as a result of Defendants' continued and further unlawful conduct.

26
27
28 ⁶⁰ https://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html?ref_=help_search_1-1&nodeId=G2B9L3YR7LR8J4XP&qid=1635538830941&sr=1 - (emphasis added).

1 Therefore, each recurring charge Mr. Daly incurred in connection with his Amazon Subscription
 2 gives rise to an independently actionable claim under the UTPA based on Defendants' repeated
 3 unlawful practice of charging consumers' Payment Methods without providing and obtaining the
 4 requisite disclosures and authorizations, in violation of the ARL and FOL.

5 62. As a direct result of Defendants' unlawful conduct described above, Mr. Daly
 6 suffered ascertainable loss in the form of economic injury. That is because Defendants "failed to
 7 disclose the legally required information and assessed a ... fee in violation of the UTPA."
 8 *Scharfstein v. BP W. Coast Prod., LLC*, 292 Or. App. 69, 90 (2018). "In doing so, [Defendants]
 9 illegally charged [Plaintiffs and their other Oregon] customers [recurring subscription fees],
 10 thereby causing the ascertainable loss." *Id.*; *see also id.* at 89 ("In an illegal charge case such as
 11 this one, whether a customer relied on the nondisclosure of a fee does not matter; what matters is
 12 whether the fee is disclosed in the particular way that the law requires. The UTPA prohibits
 13 businesses from charging customers other types of fees when they are not disclosed in the
 14 particular way that the law requires. ... If any of those businesses were to violate any of the terms
 15 under which they may assess those fees, the assessment would result in an illegal charge. The
 16 customer's actual awareness or knowledge of the illegality would be irrelevant.").⁶¹ Specifically,

17
 18 ⁶¹ *See also Miller v. WinCo Foods, LLC*, 2020 WL 6693149, at *7 (D. Or. Sept. 3, 2020),
 19 *report and recommendation adopted*, 2020 WL 6685697 (D. Or. Nov. 12, 2020) ("[Defendant]
 20 was required to accurately advertise the price it intended to charge Plaintiffs for the non-grocery
 21 goods. Plaintiffs effectively assert that once WinCo made the decision to recoup the Surcharge
 22 from the customer, its failure to include the Surcharge in the advertised price of the items was a
 23 violation of the Act and, consequently, its collection of the Surcharge was improper, or 'illegal.'
 24 The court finds, viewing the allegations of the Complaint in a light most favorable to Plaintiffs,
 25 Plaintiffs adequately allege an ascertainable loss under the 'illegal charge' theory."); *Stewart v.*
 26 *Albertson's, Inc.*, 308 Or. App. 464, 492 n.17, *review denied*, 368 Or. 138 (2021); *Russell v. Ray*
 27 *Klein, Inc.*, 2019 WL 6137455, at *4 (D. Or. Nov. 19, 2019) ("Defendants final argument is that
 28 even if they are subject to and violated the UTPA, [plaintiff's] claim still fails because he never
 suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property because of the alleged violations. ...
 Defendants['] argu[ment] ... misses the mark. Here, Mr. Russell's loss is the improper collection
 of the \$45 fee. [Thus, plaintiff] and putative class members suffered an ascertainable loss of money
 in the form of the unlawful fees collected from them by defendants, which they otherwise would
 not have had to pay if defendants had not engaged in conduct violating the UTPA.") (internal
 citations and quotation marks omitted); *Tri-W. Const. Co. v. Hernandez*, 43 Or. App. 961, 972
 (1979) ("[P]roof that a party justifiably relied on a representation is not necessary when the
 representation involves a matter about which the party making it is legally required to inform the
 other."); *Sanders v. Francis*, 277 Or. 593, 598-99 (1977) ("Defendants' chief argument[] ... is that
 irrespective of any unlawful practice committed by defendants, plaintiff must have acted in
 reliance on that practice in order to have a civil action under ORS 646.638. ... But an examination

1 Mr. Daly lost a total of approximately \$30.00 paid in subscription fees as a result of Defendants'
2 unlawful charges to Mr. Daly's Payment Method.

3 63. In the alternative, Defendants' ARL and FOL violations caused Mr. Daly's
4 ascertainable loss in the form of financial injury because Mr. Daly reasonably relied on
5 Defendants' Acknowledgment Email—and, as a natural corollary, on the omissions and/or the
6 inconspicuousness of the disclosures contained therein—in deciding whether to continue paying
7 for it after he obtained the subscription that (*i.e.*, by not cancelling the auto-renewal prior to
8 incurring renewal charges for the subsequent billing period). Had Defendants complied with the
9 ARL by adequately disclosing the terms associated with Mr. Daly's Amazon Subscription in the
10 post-checkout Acknowledgment Email (*i.e.*, after initial enrollment in Amazon Prime, but before
11 any subsequent automatic renewal charge of Mr. Daly's Payment Method), Mr. Daly would have
12 been able to read and review the auto renewal terms prior to another automatic renewal for the
13 subsequent billing period, and he would have cancelled his Amazon Subscription prior to the
14 expiration of the subscription period in which he learned such information, thereby avoiding all or
15 part of the aggregate automatic renewal charges Mr. Daly incurred in connection with Amazon
16 Prime from the time of enrollment in or around March 2022. But Defendants did not adequately
17 disclose the required automatic renewal and free offer terms in the Acknowledgment Email,
18 thereby depriving Mr. Daly of the opportunity to make informed decisions as to the recurring
19 transactions, in violation of both the ARL and FOL.

20 64. Additionally, Defendants' unlawful conduct caused additional economic injury
21 because Mr. Daly had insufficient funds in his bank account to cover the cost of the unexpected
22 monthly fee at the time Defendants withdrew the subscription fees from Mr. Daly's Payment
23 Method in May 2022.

24 _____
25 of the possible forms of unlawful practices shows that this cannot invariably be the case. Especially
26 when the representation takes the form of a 'failure to disclose' ... , as in this case, it would be
27 artificial to require a pleading that plaintiff had 'relied' on that non-disclosure. ... Whether ORS
28 646.638(1) requires reliance as an element of causation necessarily depends on the particular
unlawful practice alleged. ... We hold that the demurrer should have been overruled. Reversed
and remanded."); *see also Rollins v. Wink Labs, Inc.*, 2021 WL 1976082, at *5-6 (D. Or. Feb. 22,
2021).

65. As a direct result of Defendants' violations of the law as alleged herein, Mr. Daly suffered economic injury. The facts giving rise to Mr. Daly's claims are materially the same as the Class he seeks to represent.

3. Elena Nacarino

66. Plaintiff Elena Nacarino is a citizen of California, residing in San Francisco, California. Plaintiff Elena Nacarino is an individual consumer who signed up for an Amazon Prime subscription on a free trial basis from Defendants' website while in California at some point during approximately late 2019 or early 2020. At the time Ms. Nacarino signed up for her Amazon Subscription, she provided her Payment Method directly to Defendants.

67. After Ms. Nacarino completed her initial order, Defendants sent Ms. Nacarino an Acknowledgment Email stating that her Amazon Subscription had been activated. However, as discussed above, that Acknowledgment Email failed to provide Ms. Nacarino with the complete automatic renewal terms that applied to Defendants' offer, a description of Defendants' full cancellation policy, or information regarding how to cancel Ms. Nacarino's Amazon Subscription in a manner capable of being retained by her. Ms. Nacarino did not receive any other acknowledgments that contain the required information.

68. As a result of Defendants' missing and otherwise deficient disclosures in the Acknowledgment Email, Ms. Nacarino was unaware that Defendants had enrolled her in an "automatic renewal" program under which her subscription would renew each month and result in continuous monthly automatic renewal charges to her Payment Method unless and until Ms. Nacarino canceled the subscription.

69. Nevertheless, shortly after Ms. Nacarino first signed up for her free trial to Amazon Prime, Defendants automatically renewed Ms. Nacarino's Amazon Prime Subscription and charged Ms. Nacarino's Payment Method approximately \$14.09, the full monthly standard membership fee then associated with the paid monthly Amazon Prime Subscription (including applicable taxes and fees⁶²), without her knowing or affirmative consent.

⁶² Excluding taxes and fees, at the time she enrolled in and incurred fee(s) in connection with Amazon Prime, the monthly price of Plaintiff Nacarino's Prime subscription was \$12.99, as is

70. The monthly fee(s) that Defendants charged to Ms. Nacarino's Payment Method in connection with her Amazon Prime subscription came as a surprise to Ms. Nacarino because, up until that point, she was unsure of how long her free trial would last or when, if ever, the first charge would occur following the conclusion of her free trial. She believed that Amazon would inform her following the expiration of the free trial period and, at that point, obtain her consent to continued monthly charges in connection with Amazon Prime if she wished to continue with the paid subscription. As a result, because Ms. Nacarino was under the impression that she had more time to test out the service and decide whether it was worth paying for on an ongoing basis, she had not expected to incur any renewal fee at the time Defendants posted it to Ms. Nacarino's Payment Method.

71. Ms. Nacarino was unaware of the recurring price that would be charged in connection with Amazon Prime until, upon review of the account banking history associated with her Payment Method, she saw the monthly charges on her Payment Method, at which point the free trial had already ended and the automatic charges had already begun.

72. Ms. Nacarino's confusion and surprise about price and billing date is the direct result of Defendants' failure to place Ms. Nacarino on notice of the length of the free trial period and of the recurring amount that would be charged to Ms. Nacarino's Payment Method as part of her Amazon Subscription. Specifically, this information was buried in the Acknowledgment Email as noted above, and was therefore presented in such a way that the term could be—and, by Plaintiff Nacarino, was—easily overlooked, and is therefore not “clear and conspicuous” as defined by the ARL. *See* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3) (requiring “acknowledgment that includes the **automatic renewal offer terms**”) (emphasis added); *see also* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17601(b) (“‘Automatic renewal offer terms’ means the following **clear and conspicuous** disclosures: . . .”) (emphasis added); Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17601(c) (defining “clear and conspicuous”).

listed in the fine print at the bottom of the exemplar Amazon Prime Checkout Page and Acknowledgment Email shown above, *see infra* ¶ 209. Amazon has since raised the monthly subscription cost to \$14.99 per month.

1 73. Because Defendants failed to disclose this material information in the
2 Acknowledgment Email in the manner required by statute following Ms. Nacarino's enrollment
3 in her free trial to Amazon Prime in or around late 2019 or early 2020, Ms. Nacarino did not expect
4 that, once the free trial ended, Defendants would automatically post subscription fees to her
5 Payment Method on a monthly basis without further confirmation on her part. Even so, fearful of
6 hidden fees and surprise charges, Ms. Nacarino decided to cancel her Amazon Prime subscription
7 prior to the end of the free trial period associated with her Amazon Subscription—or, rather, prior
8 to what *Ms. Nacarino believed to be* the end of the free trial period—in order to avoid incurring
9 any potential future charges that may be associated with Amazon Prime. But once she set out to
10 affect cancellation, Ms. Nacarino was not sure where to start. Due to this lack of clarity, the
11 process was not timely. Thus, Ms. Nacarino struggled to affect cancellation due to Defendants'
12 obscured, confusing, and time-consuming cancellation policy.

13 74. Ultimately, Ms. Nacarino attempted to cancel her Amazon Subscription through
14 options she found on the Account Management webpage of the Amazon Website. Once Ms.
15 Nacarino completed this process, she believed that this attempt at cancellation was effective, and
16 that she would not incur any future charges in connection with Amazon Prime. However,
17 approximately one or two months later, Ms. Nacarino learned upon review of her billing
18 statements and banking history that, notwithstanding her attempt to cancel her free trial to Amazon
19 Prime, Defendants automatically renewed Ms. Nacarino's Amazon Subscription upon the end
20 expiration of the free trial period and, without Ms. Nacarino's affirmative consent, charged Ms.
21 Nacarino's Payment Method in the full standard monthly rate associated with her Amazon
22 Subscription. Thus, Ms. Nacarino's attempt at cancellation one month earlier was utterly
23 ineffective.

24 75. Immediately after learning of Defendants' renewal charge(s) to her Payment
25 Method, Ms. Nacarino again attempted to cancel her Amazon Subscription. Since Ms. Nacarino's
26 first attempt to cancel using Defendants' exclusively online cancellation mechanism on the
27 Amazon Website was not effective, for her second attempt Ms. Nacarino attempted to cancel by
28 phone. Accordingly, Ms. Nacarino called to notify Defendants that she did not authorize—and to

1 request a refund of—the unauthorized subscription charge(s) that Defendants had charged Ms.
 2 Nacarino’s Payment Method. She also asked Defendants to remove Ms. Nacarino’s billing
 3 information, which Defendants had stored and maintained in their records, and expressly stated
 4 that Defendants did not have authorization to post any further charges. However, Defendants
 5 denied Ms. Nacarino’s refund request because, according to Defendants, Ms. Nacarino had failed
 6 to cancel her Amazon Prime Subscription and request a refund in the required time frame, and
 7 Defendants also refused to cancel her Amazon Subscription before the end of the given renewal
 8 term.

9 76. As a result, Ms. Nacarino learned of other aspects of Defendants’ cancellation
 10 policy that Defendants had failed to present to Ms. Nacarino in the Acknowledgment Email. For
 11 instance, neither the Checkout Page nor the Acknowledgment Email indicates that only members
 12 that “didn’t use any Prime benefits” can be refunded for the “current membership period,” as is
 13 set forth elsewhere in the Amazon Website.⁶³ Further, Defendants do not specify anywhere on
 14 the Checkout Page or in the Acknowledgment Email that customers must “notify [Amazon] before
 15 a charge that [they] want to cancel or do not want to auto renew” in order to avoid being
 16 automatically renewed and billed for the following billing period, as do terms set forth on other
 17 pages of Defendants’ website.⁶⁴

18 77. Ultimately, Ms. Nacarino was only able to affect cancellation and thereby end the
 19 recurring charges with the help of her bank rather than through Amazon, by cancelling the debit
 20 and/or credit card associated with her Amazon Subscription.

21 78. Ms. Nacarino was not previously aware of the above aspects of Defendants’
 22 cancellation policy. At no point during her Amazon Subscription was Ms. Nacarino required or
 23 even prompted to navigate to or otherwise examine any of the terms disclosed on any other page
 24 of the Amazon Website, aside from the Checkout Page. Defendants neglected to disclose this
 25 information to Ms. Nacarino in the Acknowledgment Email that Defendants sent to Ms. Nacarino

26 ⁶³ <https://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html?nodeId=G34EUPKVMYFW8N2U>.

27 ⁶⁴ https://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html?ref_=help_search_1-1&nodeId=G2B9L3YR7LR8J4XP&qid=1635538830941&sr=1-.

1 after she completed the checkout process. Accordingly, Defendants failed to place Ms. Nacarino
2 on notice of their cancellation policy or provide Ms. Nacarino information regarding how to cancel
3 in a manner that is capable of being retained by her, in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§
4 17602(a)(1)-(3).

5 79. Moreover, even if the Acknowledgment Email *had* contained Defendants’
6 complete cancellation policy (it did not), for the reasons stated above the “mechanism for
7 cancellation” that exists is not one Ms. Nacarino and other reasonable consumers would consider
8 “easy-to-use.” Defendants therefore failed to provide Ms. Nacarino with an “easy-to-use
9 mechanism for cancellation” or describe any such mechanism in an Acknowledgment Email, in
10 violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17602(a)(3) and 17602(b).

11 80. Defendants’ post-purchase disclosures fail to comply with the ARL, which deems
12 products provided in violation of the statute to be an unconditional gift to consumers. *See* Cal.
13 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17603.

14 81. Each and every monthly charge posted to Ms. Nacarino’s Payment Method in
15 connection with her Amazon Subscription amounts to a distinct economic injury as a result of
16 Defendants’ continued and further unlawful conduct. Therefore, each recurring charge Ms.
17 Nacarino incurred in connection with her Amazon Subscription gives rise to an independently
18 actionable claim under California’s UCL based on Defendants’ repeated unlawful practice of
19 charging consumers’ Payment Methods without first providing and obtaining the requisite
20 disclosures and authorizations, in violation of the California ARL.

21 82. As a direct result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct described above, Ms. Nacarino
22 suffered economic injuries. Specifically, Defendants’ ARL violations caused Ms. Nacarino’s
23 continuous and repeated financial injuries because Ms. Nacarino reasonably relied on Defendants’
24 conspicuous disclosures of the Checkout Page and the Acknowledgment Email (and, as a natural
25 corollary, the omissions and/or the inconspicuousness of the disclosures contained therein) in
26 deciding whether to purchase her Amazon Subscription in the first place and whether to continue
27 paying for it after that (*i.e.*, by not cancelling the auto-renewal).

28 83. Had Defendants complied with the ARL by adequately disclosing the terms

1 associated with her Amazon Subscription in the post-checkout Acknowledgment Email (*i.e.*, after
2 initial enrollment in Amazon Prime, but before any subsequent automatic renewal charge of Ms.
3 Nacarino's Payment Method), Ms. Nacarino would have been able to read and review the auto
4 renewal terms prior to another automatic renewal, and she would have cancelled her Amazon
5 Subscription prior to the expiration of the subscription period in which she learned such
6 information, thereby avoiding all or part of the aggregate automatic renewal charges Ms. Nacarino
7 incurred in connection with Amazon Prime from the time of enrollment in late 2019 or early 2020,
8 to the present. But Defendants did not adequately disclose the required automatic renewal terms
9 in the Acknowledgment Email, depriving Ms. Nacarino of the opportunity to make informed
10 decisions as to the recurring transactions.

11 84. As a direct result of Defendants' violations of the law as alleged herein, Ms.
12 Nacarino suffered economic injury. The facts giving rise to Ms. Nacarino's claims are materially
13 the same as the Class she seeks to represent.

14 **4. Susan Sylvester**

15 85. Plaintiff Susan Sylvester is a citizen of California, residing in Elk Grove,
16 California. Plaintiff Susan Sylvester is an individual consumer who, by purchasing a Kindle
17 Device, enrolled in a Kindle Unlimited subscription on a free trial basis from Defendants' website
18 while in California in or around 2019. The free trial began in or around August of 2019, and it
19 lasted three months. At the time Ms. Sylvester purchased her Kindle device and signed up for her
20 Kindle Unlimited free trial subscription, she provided her Payment Method directly to Defendants.

21 86. After Ms. Sylvester completed her initial order, Defendants sent Ms. Sylvester an
22 Acknowledgment Email stating that her Kindle Device purchase had been successful. However,
23 as discussed above, that Acknowledgment Email failed to provide Ms. Sylvester with the complete
24 automatic renewal terms of Kindle Unlimited that applied to Defendants' offer, a description of
25 Defendants' full cancellation policy, or information regarding how to cancel Ms. Sylvester's
26 Amazon Subscription in a manner capable of being retained by her. Ms. Sylvester did not receive
27 any other acknowledgments that contain the required information.

28 87. As a result of Defendants' missing and otherwise deficient disclosures, when Ms.

1 Sylvester purchased her Kindle Device and unwittingly enrolled in her Kindle Unlimited free trial
 2 subscription, she was unaware that Defendants had enrolled her in an “automatic renewal”
 3 program under which the subscription would renew and her Payment Method would be
 4 automatically charged each month at varying rates unless and until Ms. Sylvester took action to
 5 affirmatively cancel her subscription prior to the end of the free trial period.

6 88. Nevertheless, in December of 2019, Defendants automatically renewed Ms.
 7 Sylvester’s Kindle Unlimited Subscription, converting her free trial to a paid monthly
 8 subscription, and charged Ms. Sylvester’s Payment Method in the amount of \$9.99, the full
 9 standard monthly rate then associated with the paid Kindle Unlimited subscription. Thereafter,
 10 Defendants continued to automatically renew Ms. Sylvester’s Kindle Unlimited Subscription at
 11 the full standard rate on a monthly basis and charged her Payment Method an additional twenty-
 12 four times, for a total of twenty-five (25) unauthorized charges to Ms. Sylvester’s Payment Method
 13 between December 2019 and the present, without Ms. Sylvester’s knowing. As discussed below,
 14 Defendants have refunded twelve (12) of the total twenty-five (25) monthly charges. Even after
 15 deducting refunded amounts, and as shown by the table below, Ms. Sylvester has sustained
 16 financial injury in the sum total of at least \$129.82 in unauthorized subscription fees posted to Ms.
 17 Sylvester’s Payment Method during the Class Period without her knowing or affirmative consent:

Billing Date	Amount
12/27/2019	\$9.99
01/27/2020	\$9.99
02/27/2020	\$9.99
03/27/2020	\$9.99
04/27/2020	\$9.99
05/27/2020	\$9.99
06/27/2020	\$9.99
07/27/2020	\$9.99
08/27/2020	\$9.99
09/27/2020	\$9.99
10/27/2020	\$9.99
11/27/2020	\$9.99

Billing Date	Amount
12/27/2020	\$9.99
01/27/2021	\$9.99
02/27/2021	\$9.99
03/27/2021	\$9.99
04/27/2021	\$9.99
05/27/2021	\$9.99
06/27/2021	\$9.99
07/27/2021	\$9.99
08/27/2021	\$9.99
09/27/2021	\$9.99
10/27/2021	\$9.99
11/27/2021	\$9.99
12/27/2021	\$9.99
01/10/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/10/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/10/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/10/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/10/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/10/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/18/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/18/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/18/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/18/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/18/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
01/18/2022	-\$9.99 (refund)
Total: \$129.87	

89. During the course of her Amazon Subscription, Ms. Sylvester found Defendants' billing practices confusing and unpredictable. As shown by the table above, Defendants charged twenty-five monthly fees to Ms. Sylvester's Payment Method from December 2019 to December 2021, for a total of \$249.75, *\$129.87 of which Defendants refuse to return or refund.*

90. The monthly renewal fees that Defendants charged to Ms. Sylvester's Payment Method came as a surprise to Ms. Sylvester because, up until that point, she was unsure how long her free trial would last. As a result, because Ms. Sylvester was under the impression that she had

1 more time to test out the service and decide whether it was worth paying for on an ongoing basis,
2 she had not expected to incur any renewal fee at the time Defendants posted the first monthly
3 renewal charge to Ms. Sylvester's Payment Method. Ms. Sylvester's confusion and surprise about
4 price and billing date is the direct result of Defendants' failure to place Ms. Sylvester on notice of
5 the length of the free trial period and of the recurring amount that would be charged to Ms.
6 Sylvester's Payment Method as part of her Amazon Subscription.

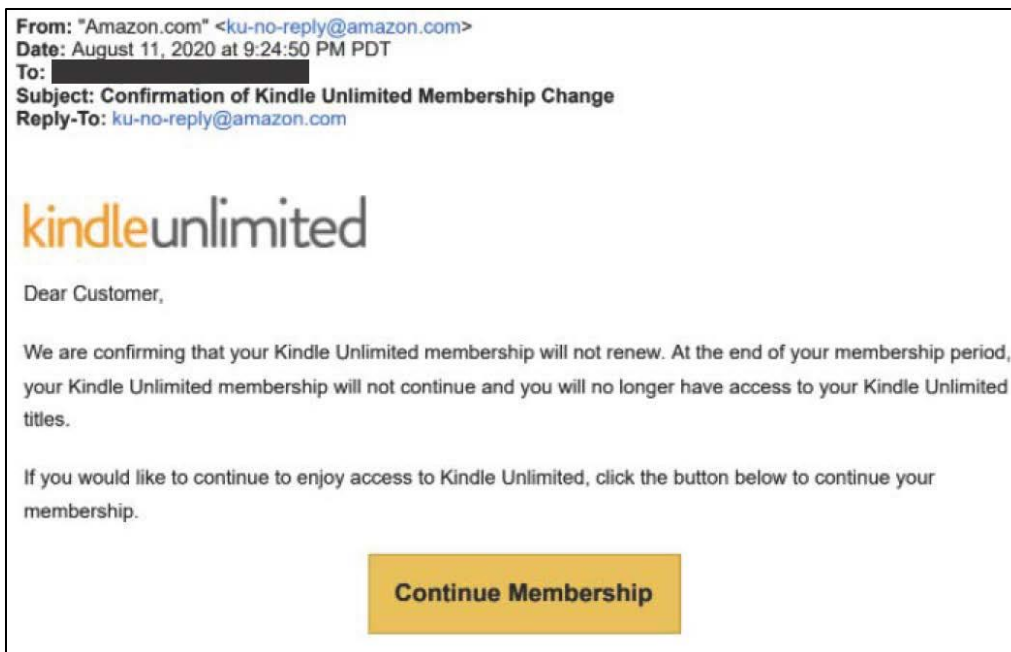
7 91. Frustrated with Defendants' hidden automatic renewal terms and fearful of hidden
8 fees and surprise charges, Ms. Sylvester decided to cancel her Kindle Unlimited subscription once
9 she realized the free trial period associated with her Amazon Subscription had expired, in order to
10 avoid incurring any potential future charges that may be associated with Kindle Unlimited. But
11 once she set out to affect cancellation, Ms. Sylvester was not sure where to start. Due to this lack
12 of clarity, the mechanism for cancellation was neither "timely" nor "easy to use." In other words,
13 Ms. Sylvester struggled to affect cancellation, and incurred additional renewal fees, due to
14 Defendants' obscured, confusing, and time-consuming cancellation policy.

15 92. Specifically, promptly after incurring her first charge in connection with Kindle
16 Unlimited on December 27, 2019, Ms. Sylvester attempted to cancel her Amazon Subscription by
17 calling Amazon's toll-free phone number in or around late December 2019. On that occasion,
18 Ms. Sylvester spoke with an Amazon customer service representative named "William," who
19 assured Ms. Sylvester that, at Ms. Sylvester's direction, he had cancelled her subscription.
20 Following this phone call, Ms. Sylvester believed that her December 2019 attempt at cancellation
21 was effective, and that she would not incur any future charges in connection with Kindle
22 Unlimited.

23 93. However, approximately eight months later, in or around August 2020, Ms.
24 Sylvester learned upon review of her billing statements and banking history that, notwithstanding
25 her attempt to cancel her free trial to Kindle Unlimited in December 2019, Defendants had
26 automatically renewed Ms. Sylvester's Amazon Subscription upon the end expiration of the free
27 trial period and, without Ms. Sylvester's affirmative consent, charged Ms. Sylvester's Payment
28 Method in the amount of \$9.99, the full standard monthly rate associated with her Amazon

Subscription, on January 27, 2020, and every month thereafter leading up to August 2020. Thus, Ms. Sylvester's December 2019 attempt at cancellation was utterly ineffective.

94. Immediately after learning of Defendants' renewal charge(s) to her Payment Method, Ms. Sylvester again attempted to cancel her Amazon Subscription on or around August 11, 2020. On this occasion Ms. Sylvester again attempted to cancel by phone. Specifically, Ms. Sylvester called Defendants' toll-free phone number to notify Defendants that she did not authorize—and request a refund of—the unauthorized subscription charges that Defendants had charged Ms. Sylvester's Payment Method between December 2019 and July 2020. During that phone call, Ms. Sylvester was assured by the Amazon customer service representative with whom she spoke in August of 2020 that her Kindle Unlimited Subscription would be cancelled, but her refund request was denied. Furthermore, following the call, Ms. Sylvester received the below confirmation email regarding cancellation, in which Defendants specifically informed Ms. Sylvester that her "Kindle Unlimited membership will not renew. At the end of [her] membership period, [her] Kindle Unlimited membership will not continue":



95. Unfortunately for Ms. Sylvester, notwithstanding receipt of this cancellation confirmation email, thereafter Ms. Sylvester continued to receive monthly renewal charges in connection with her Kindle Unlimited Subscription. Indeed, Ms. Sylvester subsequently learned,

1 upon review of the account banking history associated with her Payment Method, that following
2 her August 2020 cancellation attempt Defendants had once again automatically renewed Ms.
3 Sylvester's Kindle Unlimited Subscription later that same month and, without Ms. Sylvester's
4 authorization (and, indeed, despite her express denial of such authorization), charged Ms.
5 Sylvester's Payment Method another monthly renewal fee for the following billing cycle, in the
6 amount of \$9.99 on August 27, 2020. Thus, Ms. Sylvester's August 2020 cancellation attempt
7 was ultimately ineffective.

8 96. Thereafter, Defendants continued to post automatic renewal charges to Ms.
9 Sylvester's Payment Method every month until December of 2021. Following the December 2021
10 charge, Ms. Sylvester became aware of the continuing renewal charges she had incurred after her
11 August 2020 cancellation attempt, and she again attempted—successfully, this time—to cancel
12 her subscription in in or around January of 2022. Confused and angered by Defendants' deception,
13 Ms. Sylvester called Defendants' customer service phone number *for the third time* in January
14 2022 to notify Defendants that she had not authorized the subscription charges that were posted
15 to Ms. Sylvester's Payment Method on a monthly basis since December 2019, and to insist on a
16 refund of those unauthorized charges.

17 97. When Ms. Sylvester reached out to Defendants by phone in January 2022,
18 Defendants finally cancelled Ms. Sylvester's Kindle Unlimited subscription, and the monthly
19 renewal charges ceased. However, by that point, the damage was done: Ms. Sylvester had already
20 suffered substantial economic loss as a result of Defendants' omissions of automatic renewal terms
21 and, correspondingly, the twenty-five months of unauthorized charges that Defendants posted to
22 Ms. Sylvester's Payment Method in connection with the Kindle Unlimited Subscription.

23 98. Additionally, following Ms. Sylvester's initial January 2022 phone call and several
24 subsequent email exchanges and follow-up calls with an Amazon customer service representative
25 named "Amit G," Defendants agreed to issue a refund of no more than twelve of the twenty-five
26 total months of renewal charges that Ms. Sylvester incurred in connection with Kindle Unlimited,
27 and accordingly returned \$119.88 of the total amount to Ms. Sylvester's Payment Method (half of
28 which posted to Ms. Sylvester's bank account on January 10, 2022, and the other half of January

1 18, 2022). However, Defendants continued, and to this day continue, to refuse to issue Ms.
2 Sylvester a complete refund for all twenty-five months of unauthorized charges. Thus, thirteen
3 months of unauthorized subscription charges posted to Ms. Sylvester's Payment Method since
4 December 2019 in connection with Kindle Unlimited remain unrefunded to this day, amounting
5 to a *total of at least \$129.87 in financial injury to Ms. Sylvester* as a direct result of Defendants'
6 unlawful conduct.

7 99. Ms. Sylvester was not previously aware of the above aspects of Defendants'
8 cancellation policy. At no point during her Amazon Subscription was Ms. Sylvester required or
9 even prompted to navigate to or otherwise examine any of the terms disclosed on any other page
10 of the Amazon Website, aside from the Checkout Page. Defendants neglected to disclose this
11 information to Ms. Sylvester either at the point of purchase on the Checkout Page or later in the
12 Acknowledgment Email that Defendants sent to Ms. Sylvester after she completed the checkout
13 process for her Kindle Device. Accordingly, Defendants failed to place Ms. Sylvester on notice
14 of their cancellation policy or provide Ms. Sylvester information regarding how to cancel in a
15 manner that is capable of being retained by her, in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§
16 17602(a)(1)-(3).

17 100. Moreover, even if the Acknowledgment Email *had* contained Defendants'
18 complete cancellation policy (it did not), for the reasons stated above the "mechanism for
19 cancellation" that exists is not one Ms. Sylvester and other reasonable consumers would consider
20 "easy-to-use." Defendants therefore failed to provide Ms. Sylvester with an "easy-to-use
21 mechanism for cancellation" or describe any such mechanism in an Acknowledgment Email, in
22 violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17602(a)(3) and 17602(b).

23 101. Defendants' post-purchase disclosures fail to comply with the ARL, which deems
24 products provided in violation of the statute to be an unconditional gift to consumers. *See* Cal.
25 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17603.

26 102. Each and every monthly charge posted to Ms. Sylvester's Payment Method in
27 connection with her Amazon Subscription amounts to a distinct economic injury as a result of
28 Defendants' continued and further unlawful conduct. Therefore, each recurring charge Ms.

1 Sylvester incurred in connection with her Amazon Subscription gives rise to an independently
2 actionable claim under California's UCL based on Defendants' repeated unlawful practice of
3 charging consumers' Payment Methods without first providing and obtaining the requisite
4 disclosures and authorizations, in violation of the California ARL.

5 103. As a direct result of Defendants' unlawful conduct described above, Ms. Sylvester
6 suffered economic injuries as discussed above. Specifically, Defendants' ARL violations caused
7 Ms. Sylvester's continuous and repeated financial injuries because Ms. Sylvester reasonably relied
8 on Defendants' conspicuous disclosures of the Checkout Page and the Acknowledgment Email
9 (and, as a natural corollary, the omissions and/or the inconspicuousness of the disclosures
10 contained therein) in deciding whether to purchase her Kindle Device, and thereby, her Amazon
11 Subscription in the first place and whether to continue paying for it after that (*i.e.*, by not cancelling
12 the auto-renewal).

13 104. Had Defendants complied with the ARL by adequately disclosing the requisite
14 Amazon Subscription terms in the post-checkout Acknowledgment Email (*i.e.*, after initial
15 enrollment in Kindle Unlimited, but before any subsequent automatic renewal charge of Ms.
16 Sylvester's Payment Method), Ms. Sylvester would have been able to read and review the auto
17 renewal terms prior to another automatic renewal, and she would have cancelled her Amazon
18 Subscription prior to the expiration of the subscription period in which she learned such
19 information, thereby avoiding all or part of the aggregate automatic renewal charges Ms. Sylvester
20 incurred in connection with Kindle Unlimited from the time of enrollment in 2019 to January
21 2022. But Defendants did not adequately disclose the required automatic renewal terms in the
22 Acknowledgment Email, depriving Ms. Sylvester of the opportunity to make informed decisions
23 as to the recurring transactions.

24 105. As a direct result of Defendants' violations of the ARL, Ms. Sylvester suffered
25 economic injury. The facts giving rise to Ms. Sylvester's claims are materially the same as the
26 Class she seeks to represent.

27 **5. Michael Sonnenschein**

28 106. Plaintiff Michael Sonnenschein is a citizen of California, residing in Los Angeles,

1 California. Plaintiff Michael Sonnenschein is an individual consumer who signed up for an
 2 Amazon Music Unlimited subscription on a free trial basis from Defendants' website while in
 3 California on or around October 31, 2017. Additionally, Mr. Sonnenschein signed up for an
 4 Amazon Prime Video Channel subscription to "Shudder" (together with Music Unlimited, Mr.
 5 Sonnenschein's "Amazon Add-On Subscriptions") on a free trial basis from Defendants' website
 6 while in California on or around October 15, 2019.⁶⁵

7 107. After Mr. Sonnenschein completed his initial orders, Defendants sent Mr.
 8 Sonnenschein Acknowledgment Emails stating that his Amazon Add-On Subscriptions had been
 9 activated. However, as discussed above, that Acknowledgment Emails failed to provide Mr.
 10 Sonnenschein with the complete automatic renewal terms that applied to Defendants' offers, a
 11 description of Defendants' full cancellation policies, or information regarding how to cancel Mr.
 12 Sonnenschein's Amazon Subscriptions in a manner capable of being retained by him. Mr.
 13 Sonnenschein did not receive any other acknowledgments that contain the required information.

14 108. As a result of Defendants' missing and otherwise deficient disclosures, after Mr.
 15 Sonnenschein selected and enrolled in his free trials to the Amazon Add-On Subscriptions, he was
 16 unaware that Defendants had enrolled him in "automatic renewal" programs under which his
 17 subscriptions would renew each month and result in continuous monthly automatic renewal
 18 charges to his Payment Method unless and until Mr. Sonnenschein took action to affirmatively
 19 cancel the subscriptions.

20 109. Nevertheless, on November 30, 2017, approximately one month after Mr.
 21 Sonnenschein first signed up for his free trial to Music Unlimited, Defendants automatically
 22

23 ⁶⁵ Unbeknownst to him, Mr. Sonnenschein signed up for his monthly Shudder and Music
 24 Unlimited subscriptions as *add-ons* to his base Amazon Prime subscription, in which he had
 25 already enrolled on a distinct occasion at an earlier time. At the time Mr. Sonnenschein originally
 26 signed up for his base Prime subscription (*i.e.*, prior to his enrollment in Music Unlimited and
 27 Shudder), he provided his Payment Method directly to Defendants. As a result, Mr.
 28 Sonnenschein's Payment Method was already stored and maintained in Amazon's records when
 he later signed up for his Amazon Add-On Subscriptions, which he believed to be standalone free
 trials that were unconnected to his base Amazon Prime Subscription and that would naturally
 conclude upon expiration of the trial period and would not result in any subsequent charges to Mr.
 Sonnenschein's Payment Method without his express authorization.

renewed Mr. Sonnenschein's Music Unlimited Subscription and charged Mr. Sonnenschein's Payment Method in the amount of \$7.99, the full standard monthly rate then associated with Amazon's paid Music Unlimited subscription. Thereafter, Defendants continued to automatically renew Mr. Sonnenschein's Music Unlimited Subscription at the full standard rate on a monthly basis, charging his Payment Method an additional seven times, for a total of eight unauthorized charges to Mr. Sonnenschein's Payment Method between October 2017 and June 2018, without Mr. Sonnenschein's knowing consent. During this period, Defendants charged, in connection with Amazon Music Unlimited, a total of at least \$63.92 in unauthorized renewal fees to Mr. Sonnenschein's Payment Method without his knowing or affirmative consent:

Billing Date	Amount
10/31/2017	\$0.99
11/30/2017	\$7.99
12/30/2017	\$7.99
01/30/2018	\$7.99
02/30/2018	\$7.99
03/30/2018	\$7.99
04/30/2018	\$7.99
05/30/2018	\$7.99
06/30/2018	\$7.99
Total: \$63.92	

110. Mr. Sonnenschein did not learn of the above-listed monthly charges until after incurring the final monthly charge at the end of June 2018, upon review of the account banking history associated with his Payment Method several months after initial enrollment in his free trial to Music Unlimited. Prior to this point, Mr. Sonnenschein did not expect, and thus did not become aware of, the unauthorized monthly charges. In other words, Mr. Sonnenschein first discovered Defendants' continuing course of unlawful conduct in or around late June or early July of 2018. Immediately upon becoming aware of such charges, Mr. Sonnenschein took prompt action to cancel his Music Unlimited Subscription. However, as shown above, this realization came too

late for Mr. Sonnenschein to avoid financial injury as a result of Defendants' pre- and post-purchase omissions of required terms under the California ARL.

111. Furthermore, on August 29, 2020—approximately *ten and a half months* after Mr. Sonnenschein first signed up for his free trial to the “Shudder” Prime Video Channel on or around October 15, 2019—Defendants automatically renewed Mr. Sonnenschein’s Shudder subscription and charged Mr. Sonnenschein’s Payment Method in the amount of \$5.99, the full standard monthly rate then associated with Amazon’s paid monthly Shudder Prime Video Channel subscription. Thereafter, on or around September 29, 2020, Defendants again automatically renewed Mr. Sonnenschein’s Shudder subscription at the full standard rate for the subsequent month without his knowing consent. Thus, between October 15, 2019 and September 29, 2020, Defendants charged, in connection with his Shudder Prime Video Channel subscription, a total of at least \$11.98 in unauthorized renewal fees to Mr. Sonnenschein’s Payment Method without his knowing or affirmative consent:

Billing Date	Amount
10/15/2019	\$0.00
08/29/2020	\$5.99
09/29/2020	\$5.99
	Total: \$11.98

112. Following initial enrollment in his free trial to Shudder in October of 2019, Mr. Sonnenschein did not expect and thus did not become aware of the unauthorized renewal charges Defendants had been posting to his Payment Method on a monthly basis, until after he incurred the second monthly charge in or around September 2020. Upon becoming aware of such charges, Mr. Sonnenschein promptly took action to cancel his Shudder Subscription. However, as shown above, this realization came too late for Mr. Sonnenschein to avoid financial injury.

* * *

113. Mr. Sonnenschein’s confusion and surprise with respect to Defendants’ billing practices during the life of his Amazon Add-On Subscriptions is the direct result of Defendants’ failure to place Mr. Sonnenschein on notice of the recurring nature of his Music Unlimited and

1 Shudder Subscriptions, along with other pertinent and required automatic renewal offer terms.

2 114. Defendants' post-purchase disclosures fail to comply with the ARL, which deems
3 products provided in violation of the statute to be an unconditional gift to consumers. *See* Cal.
4 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17603.

5 115. Each and every monthly charge posted to Mr. Sonnenschein's Payment Method in
6 connection with his Amazon Subscription amounts to a distinct economic injury as a result of
7 Defendants' continued and further unlawful conduct. Therefore, each recurring charge Mr.
8 Sonnenschein incurred in connection with his Amazon Subscription gives rise to an independently
9 actionable claim under California's UCL based on Defendants' repeated unlawful practice of
10 charging consumers' Payment Methods without first providing and obtaining the requisite
11 disclosures and authorizations, in violation of the California ARL.

12 116. As a direct result of Defendants' unlawful conduct described above, Mr.
13 Sonnenschein suffered economic injuries. Specifically, Defendants' ARL violations concerning
14 the Amazon Add-On Subscriptions caused Mr. Sonnenschein's repeated and continuous financial
15 injuries because Mr. Sonnenschein reasonably relied on Defendants' clear and conspicuous
16 disclosures of the Acknowledgment Emails (and, as a natural corollary, the omissions and/or the
17 inconspicuousness of the disclosures contained therein) in deciding whether to purchase his
18 Amazon Subscriptions in the first place and whether to continue paying for them after that (*i.e.*,
19 by not cancelling the auto-renewal).

20 117. Had Defendants complied with the ARL by adequately disclosing the terms
21 associated with his Amazon Subscriptions in the post-checkout Acknowledgment Emails (*i.e.*,
22 after initial enrollment in each Amazon Subscription program, but before any subsequent
23 automatic renewal charge of Mr. Sonnenschein's Payment Method), Mr. Sonnenschein would
24 have been able to read and review the auto renewal terms prior to another automatic renewal, and
25 he would have cancelled his Amazon Subscriptions prior to the expiration of the subscription
26 periods in which he learned such information, thereby avoiding all or part of the aggregate
27 automatic renewal charges Mr. Sonnenschein incurred in connection with each Amazon
28 Subscription from the time of his enrollment in 2017 to the present. But Defendants did not

adequately disclose the required automatic renewal terms in the Acknowledgment Emails, depriving Mr. Sonnenschein of the opportunity to make informed decisions as to the recurring transactions.

118. As a direct result of Defendants' violations of the law as alleged herein, Mr. Sonnenschein suffered economic injury. The facts giving rise to Mr. Sonnenschein's claims are materially the same as the Class he seeks to represent.

6. Cynthia Adams

119. Plaintiff Cynthia Adams is a citizen of Virginia, residing in Roanoke, Virginia. Plaintiff Adams is an individual consumer who signed up for an Amazon Prime subscription on a free trial basis from Defendants' website while in Virginia in or around January 2020. At the time Ms. Adams signed up for her Amazon Subscription, she provided her Payment Method directly to Defendants.

120. After Ms. Adams completed her initial order, Defendants sent her an Acknowledgment Email stating that her Amazon Subscription had been activated. However, as discussed above, that Acknowledgment Email failed to provide Ms. Adams with the complete automatic renewal terms that applied to Defendants' offer, a description of Defendants' full cancellation policy, or information regarding how to cancel Ms. Adams's Amazon Subscription in a manner capable of being retained by her. Ms. Adams did not receive any other acknowledgments that contain the required information.

121. As a result of Defendants' missing and otherwise deficient disclosures, when Ms. Adams selected and enrolled in her Amazon Prime free trial subscription, she was unaware that Defendants had enrolled her in an "automatic renewal" program under which her subscription would renew each month and result in continuous monthly automatic renewal charges to her Payment Method unless and until Ms. Adams canceled the subscription.

122. Nevertheless, shortly after Ms. Adams first signed up for her free trial to Amazon Prime, Defendants automatically renewed Ms. Adams's Amazon Prime Subscription and charged Ms. Adams's Payment Method approximately \$12.99, the full monthly standard membership fee then associated with the paid monthly Amazon Prime Subscription (including applicable taxes and

fees⁶⁶), without her knowing. Thereafter, Defendants continued to automatically renew Ms. Adams's Amazon Prime Subscription at the then-full standard rate on a monthly basis and charged her Payment Method an additional thirty (30) times, for a total of thirty-one (31)) unauthorized charges to Ms. Adams's Payment Method between January 2020 and July 2022, without Ms. Adams's knowing or affirmative consent.

123. As shown by the table below, during the life of Ms. Adams's Amazon Subscription, Defendant posted a total of 31 unauthorized charges to Ms. Adams's Payment Method, and she has therefore sustained financial injury in the sum total of approximately \$402.69 in unauthorized subscription fees posted to Ms. Adams's Payment Method during the Class Period without her knowing or affirmative consent (including eighteen (18) unauthorized charges amounting to \$233.82 within the last twenty-four months alone):

Billing Date	Amount
January 2020	\$12.99
February 2020	\$12.99
March 2020	\$12.99
April 2020	\$12.99
May 2020	\$12.99
June 2020	\$12.99
July 2020	\$12.99
August 2020	\$12.99
September 2020	\$12.99
October 2020	\$12.99
November 2020	\$12.99
December 2020	\$12.99

⁶⁶ Excluding taxes and fees, at the time she enrolled in and incurred fee(s) in connection with Amazon Prime, the monthly price of Plaintiff Adams's Prime subscription was \$12.99, as is listed in the fine print at the bottom of the exemplar Amazon Prime Checkout Page and Acknowledgment Email shown below, *see infra* ¶ 209. Amazon has since raised the monthly subscription cost to \$14.99 per month.

Billing Date	Amount
January 2021	\$12.99
February 2021	\$12.99
March 2021	\$12.99
April 2021	\$12.99
May 2021	\$12.99
June 2021	\$12.99
July 2021	\$12.99
August 2021	\$12.99
September 2021	\$12.99
October 2021	\$12.99
November 2021	\$12.99
December 2021	\$12.99
January 2022	\$12.99
February 2022	\$12.99
March 2022	\$12.99
April 2022	\$12.99
May 2022	\$12.99
June 2022	\$12.99
July 2022	\$12.99
	Total: \$402.69

124. The monthly fee(s) that Defendants charged to Ms. Adams's Payment Method in connection with her Amazon Prime subscription came as a surprise to Ms. Adams because, up until that point, she was unsure of how long her free trial would last or when, if ever, the first charge would occur following the conclusion of her free trial. She believed that Amazon would inform her following the expiration of the free trial period and, at that point, obtain her consent to continued monthly charges in connection with Amazon Prime if she wished to continue with the

1 paid subscription. As a result, because Ms. Adams was under the impression that she had more
2 time to test out the service and decide whether it was worth paying for on an ongoing basis, she
3 had not expected to incur any renewal fee at the time Defendants posted it to Ms. Adams's Payment
4 Method.

5 125. Ms. Adams was unaware of the recurring price that would be charged in connection
6 with Amazon Prime until, upon review of the account banking history associated with her Payment
7 Method, she saw the monthly charges on her Payment Method, at which point the free trial had
8 already ended and the automatic charges had already begun.

9 126. Ms. Adams's confusion and surprise about price and billing date is the direct result
10 of Defendants' failure to place Ms. Adams on notice of the length of the free trial period and of
11 the recurring amount that would be charged to Ms. Adams's Payment Method as part of her
12 Amazon Subscription. Specifically, this information was buried in the fine print in the
13 Acknowledgment Email as noted above, and was therefore presented in such a way that the term
14 could be—and, by Plaintiff Adams, was—easily overlooked, and is therefore not “clear and
15 conspicuous” as defined by Section 59.1-207.46(A)(1) of the ARL.

16 127. At the time of and following enrollment in her free trial to Amazon Prime, Ms.
17 Adams did not expect that, once the free trial ended, Defendants would automatically post
18 subscription fees to her Payment Method on a monthly basis without further confirmation on her
19 part. Even so, Ms. Adams decided to cancel her Amazon Prime subscription prior to the end of
20 the free trial period associated with her Amazon Subscription—or, rather, prior to what *Ms. Adams*
21 *believed to be* the end of the free trial period—to avoid incurring any potential future charges that
22 may be associated with Amazon Prime. But once she set out to affect cancellation, Ms. Adams
23 was not sure where to start. Due to this lack of clarity, the process was not timely. Thus, Ms.
24 Adams struggled to affect cancellation due to Defendants' obscured, confusing, and time-
25 consuming cancellation policy.

26 128. Ultimately, Ms. Adams attempted to cancel her Amazon Subscription through
27 options she found on the Account Management webpage of the Amazon Website. Once Ms.
28 Adams completed this process, she believed that this attempt at cancellation was effective, and

1 that she would not incur any future charges in connection with Amazon Prime. However,
2 approximately two years later, Ms. Adams learned upon review of her billing statements and
3 banking history that, notwithstanding her attempt to cancel her free trial to Amazon Prime,
4 Defendants automatically renewed Ms. Adams's Amazon Subscription upon the end expiration of
5 the free trial period and, without Ms. Adams's affirmative consent, charged Ms. Adams's Payment
6 Method in the full standard monthly rate associated with her Amazon Subscription. Thus, Ms.
7 Adams's attempt at cancellation one month earlier was utterly ineffective.

8 129. Promptly after learning of Defendants' renewal charge(s) to her Payment Method,
9 Ms. Adams again attempted to cancel her Amazon Subscription. Since Ms. Adams's first attempt
10 to cancel using Defendants' exclusively online cancellation mechanism on the Amazon Website
11 was not effective, for her second attempt Ms. Adams decided to simply shut down her entire
12 Amazon account. Accordingly, Ms. Adams stopped using Amazon altogether. When that proved
13 ineffective, Ms. Adams also stopped using her PayPal account altogether, in an attempt to halt all
14 potential future charges related to her unwanted Amazon Subscription.

15 130. Ultimately, Ms. Adams was only able to affect cancellation and thereby end the
16 recurring charges by completely removing all of her payment information from Amazon entirely.
17 Without proper information for the debit and/or credit card associated with her Amazon
18 Subscription, Defendants' unwanted charges finally stopped in July 2022.

19 131. Ms. Adams was not previously aware of the above aspects of Defendants'
20 cancellation policy. At no point during her Amazon Subscription was Ms. Adams required or even
21 prompted to navigate to or otherwise examine any of the terms disclosed on any other page of the
22 Amazon Website, aside from the Checkout Page. Defendants neglected to disclose this
23 information to Ms. Adams later in the Acknowledgment Email that Defendants sent to Ms. Adams
24 after she completed the checkout process. Accordingly, Defendants failed to place Ms. Adams on
25 notice of their cancellation policy or provide Ms. Adams information regarding how to cancel in
26 a manner that is capable of being retained by her, in violation of Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(A)(1)-
27 (3).

28 132. Moreover, even if the Acknowledgment Email *had* contained Defendants'

1 complete cancellation policy (it did not), for the reasons stated above the “mechanism for
2 cancellation” that exists is not one Ms. Adams and other reasonable consumers would consider
3 “easy-to-use.” Defendants therefore failed to provide Ms. Adams with an “easy-to-use mechanism
4 for cancellation” or describe any such mechanism in an Acknowledgment Email, in violation of
5 Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(B).

6 133. Defendants’ post-purchase disclosures fail to comply with the ARL, which deems
7 products provided in violation of the statute to be an unconditional gift to consumers. *See* Va.
8 Code § 59.1-207.47.

9 134. Each and every monthly charge posted to Ms. Adams’s Payment Method in
10 connection with her Amazon Subscription amounts to a distinct economic injury as a result of
11 Defendants’ continued and further unlawful conduct. Therefore, each recurring charge Ms. Adams
12 incurred in connection with her Amazon Subscription gives rise to an independently actionable
13 claim under the VCPA based on Defendants’ repeated unlawful practice of charging consumers’
14 Payment Methods without first providing and obtaining the requisite disclosures and
15 authorizations, in violation of the Virginia ARL.

16 135. As a direct result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct described above, Ms. Adams
17 suffered economic injuries. Specifically, Defendants’ ARL violations caused Ms. Adams
18 continuous and repeated financial injuries because Ms. Adams reasonably relied on Defendants’
19 conspicuous disclosures of the Acknowledgment Email (and, as a natural corollary, the omissions
20 and/or the inconspicuousness of the disclosures contained therein) in deciding whether to purchase
21 her Amazon Subscription in the first place and whether to continue paying for it after that (*i.e.*, by
22 not cancelling the auto-renewal).

23 136. Had Defendants complied with the ARL by adequately disclosing the terms
24 associated with her Amazon Subscription in the post-checkout Acknowledgment Email (*i.e.*, after
25 initial enrollment in Amazon Prime, but before any subsequent automatic renewal charge of Ms.
26 Adams’s Payment Method), Ms. Adams would have been able to read and review the auto renewal
27 terms prior to another automatic renewal, and she would have cancelled her Amazon Subscription
28 prior to the expiration of the subscription period in which she learned such information, thereby

1 avoiding all or part of the aggregate automatic renewal charges Ms. Adams incurred in connection
 2 with Amazon Prime from the time of enrollment in January 2020, to July 2022. But Defendants
 3 did not adequately disclose the required automatic renewal terms in either the Checkout Page or
 4 the Acknowledgment Email, depriving Ms. Adams of the opportunity to make informed decisions
 5 as to the recurring transactions.

6 137. As a direct result of Defendants' violations of the law as alleged herein, Ms. Adams
 7 suffered economic injury. The facts giving rise to Ms. Adams' claims are materially the same as
 8 the Class she seeks to represent.

9 **B. Defendants**

10 **1. Amazon.com, Inc.**

11 138. Amazon.com, Inc. is the largest retailer in the United States and operates the largest
 12 electronic commerce ("e-commerce") marketplace in the world. The number of Amazon's Prime
 13 subscription members rivals Netflix subscribers.⁶⁷ Amazon, a Delaware corporation, is registered
 14 with the Washington Secretary of State and has its principal headquarters in Seattle, Washington.

15 **2. Amazon.com Services LLC**

16 139. Amazon.com Services LLC ("Amazon LLC" or "Subsidiary Defendant") (together
 17 with Parent Defendant, "Amazon" or "Defendants") is a Delaware limited liability company with
 18 its principal place of business located in Seattle, Washington. Amazon LLC is a wholly owned
 19 subsidiary of Defendant Amazon, Inc.⁶⁸ Acting alone or in concert with others, Amazon LLC has
 20 done business in and throughout Oregon, California, Washington, Virginia, and the United States
 21 at all times during the relevant class periods. Relevant here, Amazon LLC owns and operates
 22 many of the web service programs and products offered on the Amazon Platform⁶⁹, including the
 23

24 ⁶⁷ Parkev Tatevosian, *Netflix Versus Amazon Prime: The Race to 200 Million Subscribers*, THE
 25 MOTLEY FOOL (Oct.17, 2020), <https://www.nasdaq.com/articles/netflix-versus-amazon-prime%3A-the-race-to-200-million-subscribers-2020-10-17>.

26 ⁶⁸ See eBusiness Boss, *What Is Amazon LLC?* (July 8, 2021), <https://ebusinessboss.com/what-is-amazon-llc/>.

27 ⁶⁹ See Bloomberg, *Amazon Services LLC*, <https://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/0817477D:US#xj4y7vzkg>.
 28

1 Amazon Subscriptions.⁷⁰ At all relevant times, acting alone or in concert with Defendant Amazon,
 2 Inc., Amazon LLC advertised, marketed, sold, and distributed the Amazon Subscriptions and all
 3 products and services pertaining thereto, to consumers in Oregon and California and throughout
 4 the United States. At all relevant times, acting alone or in concert with Defendant Amazon, Inc.,
 5 Amazon LLC formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, and/or participated in
 6 the acts and practices set forth herein.

7 140. Collectively, Amazon is the world's largest online retailer and a prominent provide
 8 of cloud and web-based products and services. In fact, Defendants "dominate e-commerce sales"
 9 and "receive more than one-quarter of U.S. e-commerce sales dollars for every category other than
 10 auto/parts."⁷¹ Relevant here, Defendants offer access to certain exclusive Amazon-branded
 11 content, products, and/or services on a contract or fee basis to customers who enroll in the
 12 automatically renewing Amazon Subscriptions. Defendants wholly own and operate the Amazon
 13 Subscriptions, which they market to consumers through the Amazon Website and App(s)
 14 (collectively, the "Amazon Platform"). Defendants are also responsible for the promotion,
 15 advertisement, and/or marketing of the Amazon Subscriptions, and they own and operate the
 16 Amazon Platform. Defendants sell—and, at all times during the applicable Class Periods, have
 17 sold—the Amazon Subscriptions to, and have done business with, consumers in Oregon and
 18 California and throughout the United States. In connection with the Amazon Subscriptions,
 19 Defendants made automatic renewal offers to consumers in Oregon and California and throughout
 20 the United States via the Amazon Platform at all relevant times during the applicable Class
 21 Periods.

22
 23
 24 ⁷⁰ See Amazon Website, *Conditions of Use* (updated Sept. 14, 2022), available at
 25 <https://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html?nodeId=GLSBYFE9MGKKQXXM>
 26 ("Amazon.com Services LLC and/or its affiliates ('Amazon') provide website features and other
 27 products and services to you when you visit or shop at Amazon.com, use Amazon products or
 services, use Amazon applications for mobile, or use software provided by Amazon in connection
 with any of the foregoing (collectively, 'Amazon Services').").

28 ⁷¹ Chain Store Age, *The top 10 U.S. retail e-commerce companies are...* (May 3, 2021),
<https://chainstoreage.com/top-10-us-retail-e-commerce-companies-are>.

V. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Dark patterns

141. The term “dark patterns” as employed in this complaint is not a science fiction reference but a term of art from the field of user experience (“UX”). The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) defines “user experience” as a “person’s perceptions and responses that result from the use or anticipated use of a product, system or service.”⁷² Dark patterns in UX are “carefully designed misleading interfaces by UX design experts that trick the users into choosing paths that they didn’t probably want to take, thus fulfilling the business objectives, completely ignoring the requirements and ethics of users.”⁷³

142. The term was first coined by cognitive scientist Harry Brignull, who borrowed from existing UX terminology. In UX, designers refer to common, re-usable solutions to a problem as a “design pattern,” and conversely to common mistakes to solutions as “anti-patterns.”⁷⁴ The term “dark patterns” was intended to “communicate the unscrupulous nature” of the design “and also the fact that it can be shadowy and hard to pin down.”⁷⁵ The following provide some examples of dark patterns:⁷⁶

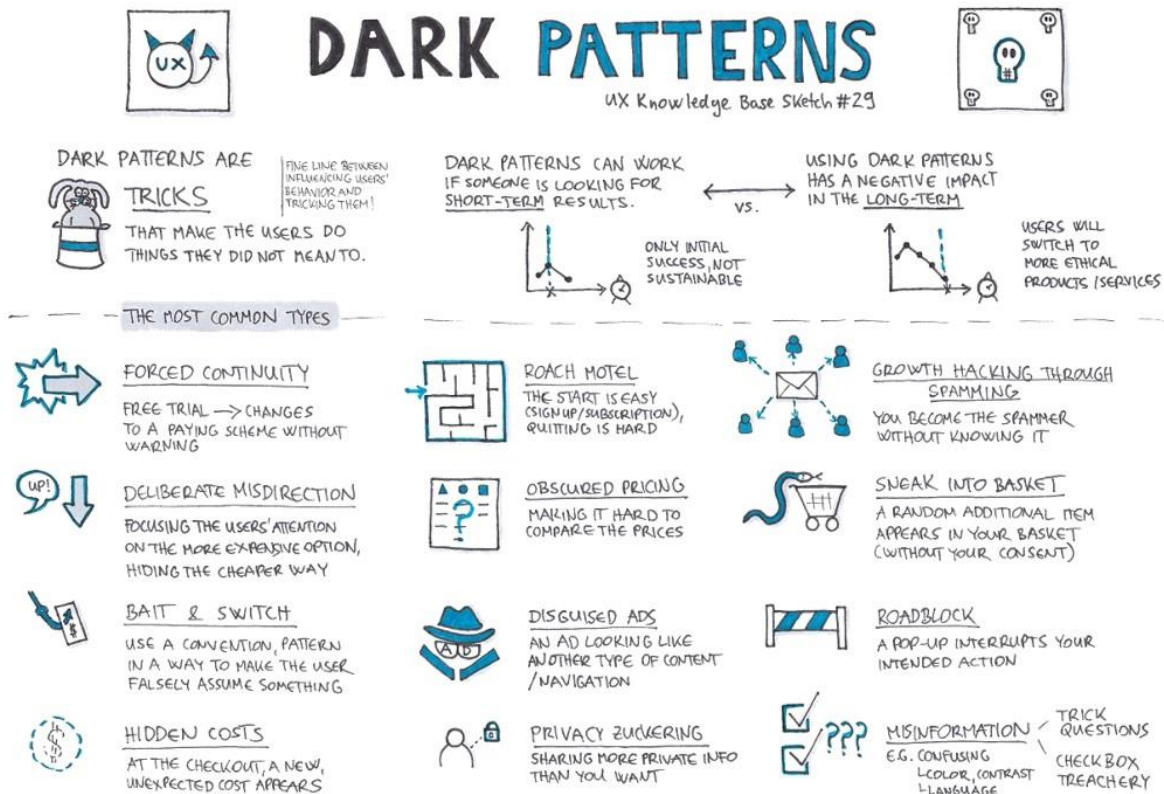
⁷² UIUX Trend, *User Experience (UX): Process and Methodology*, <https://uiuxtrend.com/user-experience-ux-process/> (last accessed Nov. 8, 2022).

⁷³ Joey Ricard, *UX Dark Patterns: The Dark Side Of The UX Design*, KLIZO SOLS. PVT. LTD. (Nov. 9, 2020), <https://klizos.com/ux-dark-patterns-the-dark-side-of-the-ux-design/>.

⁷⁴ Harry Brignull, *Bringing Dark Patterns to Light*, MEDIUM (June 6, 2021), <https://harrybr.medium.com/bringing-dark-patterns-to-light-d86f24224ebf>

⁷⁵ *Id.*

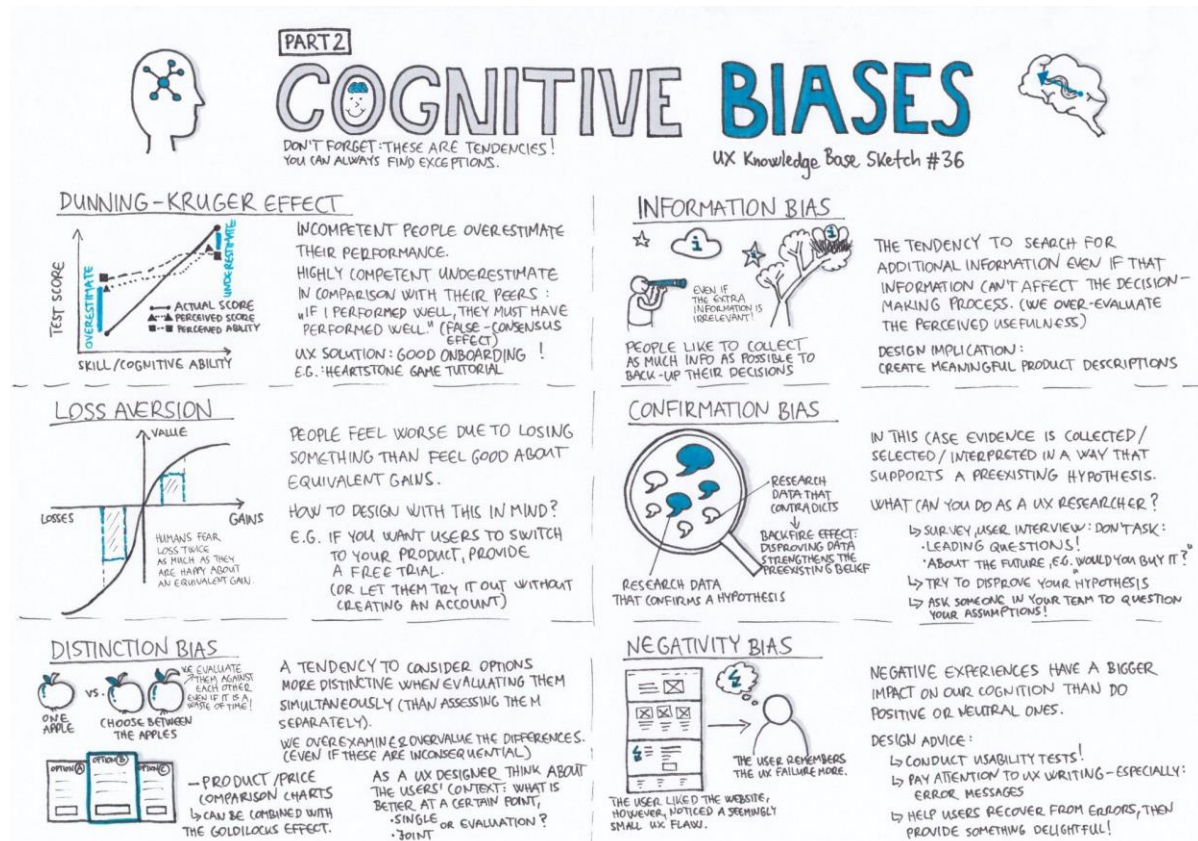
⁷⁶ Sarbasish Basu, *What is a dark pattern? How it benefits businesses – Some examples*, H2S MEDIA (Dec. 19, 2019), <https://www.how2shout.com/technology/what-is-a-dark-pattern-how-it-benefit-businesses-with-some-examples.html>.



143. Dark patterns themselves can be traced to the use of applied psychology and A/B testing in UX.⁷⁷ In the 1970s, behavioral science sought to understand irrational decisions and behaviors and discovered that cognitive biases guide all our thinking. The following provides examples of cognitive biases, including some that Amazon employs in its cancellation process:⁷⁸

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ Krisztina Szerovay, *Cognitive Bias—Part 2*, UX KNOWLEDGE BASE (Dec. 19, 2017), available at <https://uxknowledgebase.com/cognitive-bias-part-2-fab5b7717179>.



144. Whereas the early behavioral research focused on understanding rather than intervention, later researchers, like Cass Sunstein and Richard Thaler, authors of the book *Nudge* made a policy argument that institutions should engineer “choice architectures” in a way that uses behavioral science for the benefit of those whom they serve.⁷⁹

145. Another step in the development is the use of A/B testing in UX. A/B testing is a quantitative research method that presents an audience with two variations of a design and then measures which actions they take (or do not take) in response to each variant.⁸⁰ UX designers use this method to determine which design or content performs best with the intended user base.⁸¹

146. Unscrupulous UX designers subverted the intent of the researchers who discovered

⁷⁹ Arvind Narayanan et al., *Dark Patterns: Past, Present, and Future. The evolution of tricky user interfaces*, 18 ACM QUEUE 67-91 (2002), available at <https://queue.acm.org/detail.cfm?id=3400901>.

⁸⁰ UXPin, *A/B Testing in UX Design: When and Why It's Worth It*, <https://www.uxpin.com/studio/blog/ab-testing-in-ux-design-when-and-why/> (last accessed Nov. 8, 2022).

⁸¹ *Id.*

1 cognitive biases by using these principles in ways that undermined consumers' autonomy and
 2 informed choice, and they used A/B testing to turn behavioral insights into strikingly effective user
 3 interfaces that deceived consumers in ways that were more profitable to the company applying
 4 them.⁸² Dark patterns increase a company's ability to extract revenue from its users by nudging or
 5 tricking consumers to spending more than they otherwise would, yield more personal information,
 6 or see more ads.⁸³

7 147. A combination of dark patterns has a compounding effect, which will increase the
 8 impact of each dark pattern and exacerbate the harm they present to the consumer.⁸⁴ Amazon uses
 9 a combination of dark patterns to decrease the likelihood that its Prime subscribers will make it all
 10 the way to the final confirmation of cancellation. For example, Amazon employs misdirection,
 11 which is when "the design purposefully focuses your attention on one thing in order to distract
 12 your attention from another."⁸⁵ Brightly colored buttons offering alternatives to cancelling and
 13 whimsical graphics to depict the value remaining with Prime are not intended to streamline the
 14 process of cancellation, but to confuse and distract the Prime member and keep him or her from
 15 quitting the subscription.

16 148. Amazon also uses confirm-shaming, where the "option to decline is worded in such
 17 a way as to shame the user into compliance."⁸⁶ For example, vague warnings about the loss of
 18 benefits associated with cancelling Prime membership relies on the cognitive bias of loss aversion,
 19 where a person's aversion to giving something up is greater than the utility associated with
 20 acquiring it.⁸⁷

22 ⁸² Narayanan *et al.*, *supra*, n.79.

23 ⁸³ *Id.*

24 ⁸⁴ FTC, Staff Report, *Bringing Dark Patterns to Light* at 2 (Sept. 2022), available at
 25 https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/P214800%20Dark%20Patterns%20Report%209.14.2022%20-%20FINAL.pdf at 2.

26 ⁸⁵ *Types of deceptive design*, <https://www.deceptive.design/types> (last accessed Nov. 8, 2022).

27 ⁸⁶ *Id.*

28 ⁸⁷ Forbrukerrådet, *supra* n.14, at 19.

1 149. More generally, Prime membership fits the roach motel dark pattern, where “you
2 get into a situation very easily, but then you find it is hard to get out of it (*e.g.*, a premium
3 subscription).”⁸⁸ Signing up for Prime is very easy, whereas cancellation is very burdensome.

4 150. Amazon knows how to simplify the process. It has done so in Europe, but it does
5 not want to give up the advantages of its captive Prime members, so despite the ongoing
6 investigation by the FTC into Amazon’s practices, Amazon continues to this day to employ dark
7 patterns to nudge or trick its Prime members into remaining with Prime.

8 151. Plaintiff and class members have been harmed by Amazon’s deception. Through
9 willfully deceptive practices Amazon tricks Prime members into paying more subscription fees
10 than they intended.

11 **B. Background on the subscription e-commerce industry**

12 152. The e-commerce subscription model is a business model in which retailers provide
13 ongoing goods or services “in exchange for regular payments from the customer.”⁸⁹ Subscription
14 e-commerce services target a wide range of customers and cater to a variety of specific interests.
15 According to an October 2020 report by Juniper Research, “multiservice subscriptions, that
16 provide several services for a single cost, ... will be led by offerings from tech conglomerates,
17 like Amazon’s Prime service[.]”⁹⁰ Given the prevalence of online and e-commerce retailers,
18 subscription e-commerce has grown rapidly in popularity in recent years. Indeed, the
19 “subscription economy has grown more than 400% over the last 8.5 years as consumers have
20

21
22 ⁸⁸ Types of deceptive design, *supra*, n.85.

23 ⁸⁹ Core DNA, *How to Run an eCommerce Subscription Service: The Ultimate Guide* (May 19,
2020), <https://www.coredna.com/blogs/ecommerce-subscription-services>.

24 ⁹⁰ Juniper Research, *Subscriptions for Physical Goods to Overtake Digital Subscriptions by*
25 *2025; Growing to Over \$263Bn Globally* (Oct. 12, 2020), [https://www.juniperresearch.com/press/](https://www.juniperresearch.com/press/subscriptions-for-physical-goods-to-overtake)
subscriptions-for-physical-goods-to-overtake (emphasis added).

26 Juniper Research, one of the leading analyst firms in the mobile and digital tech sector,
27 specializes in identifying and appraising new high growth market sectors within the digital
ecosystem and provides research and analytical services to the global hi-tech communications
sector, as well as consultancy, analyst reports, and industry commentary. See
28 <https://www.juniperresearch.com/about-us>.

demonstrated a growing preference for access to subscription services[.]”⁹¹ Analysts at UBS predict that the subscription economy will expand into a \$1.5 trillion market by 2025, up from \$650 billion in 2020.⁹² That constitutes an average annual growth rate of 18%, which makes the subscription economy “one of the fastest-growing industries globally.”⁹³ And, by all accounts, Defendants played a major role in spurning this rapid growth. According to Richard Meyer, marketing expert and author of the blog, New Media and Marketing, “[s]ubscription marketing [has been] gaining steam ever since Amazon exceeded expectations with Amazon Prime[.]”⁹⁴

153. Defendants launched Amazon Prime in or around February 2005. Through *Amazon Prime*, Defendants provides subscribers with access to, among other things, delivery benefits such as faster and free deliveries, streaming and digital benefits, shopping benefits, and reading benefits. Additionally, Defendants debuted *Amazon Prime Video* in September 2006, as “Amazon Unbox.” Since then, Prime Video has been re-branded twice: in 2011, as “Amazon Instant Video,” and then again in September 2015, when the word “Instant” was dropped from its title in the U.S. Prime Video is offered as a benefit of the basic Prime subscription and as a standalone subscription to non-Prime members, and it provides consumers with access to unlimited, commercial-free instant streaming of thousands of movies and TV shows. Also in

⁹¹ Business Insider, *Taco Bell’s taco subscription is rolling out nationwide—here’s how to get it* (Jan. 6, 2022), <https://www.businessinsider.com/taco-bell-subscription-launching-across-the-country-2022-1> (internal quotation marks omitted).

⁹² See UBS, *Investing in digital subscriptions* (Mar. 10, 2021), <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/wealth-management/our-approach/marketnews/article.1525238.html> (“[A]t close to USD 650 billion in 2020, we expect the subscription economy to expand into a USD 1.5 trillion market by 2025, implying an average annual growth rate of 18%.”); see also Subscribed, *UBS Declares: It’s Worth Investing in the Subscription Economy* (Apr. 17, 2021), <https://www.subscribed.com/read/news-and-editorial/ubs-declares-its-worth-investing-in-the-subscription-economy>; Business 2 Community, *The Subscription Economy Is Booming Right Now. But Are You Reaping the Full Benefits?* (Oct. 7, 2021), <https://www.business2community.com/ecommerce/the-subscription-economy-is-booming-right-now-but-are-you-reaping-the-full-benefits-02434851>.

⁹³ UBS, *Investing in digital subscriptions* (Mar. 10, 2021), *supra*, n.92 (“[Growth] was seen across many areas, including e-commerce, video streaming, gaming, cloud-based applications, etc.”); see also Juniper Research, *Subscriptions For Physical Goods To Overtake Digital Subscriptions By 2025* (Oct. 12, 2020), *supra* n.90 (acknowledging “the significant lead the digital sector has had in th[e] area[of digital service subscriptions]”).

⁹⁴ New Media and Marketing, *The problem with subscription marketing* (Mar. 17, 2019), <https://www.newmediaandmarketing.com/the-problem-with-subscription-marketing/>.

1 2015, Amazon launched *Amazon Prime Video Channels* (originally called “Streaming Partners
 2 Program”), which collectively refers to a variety of subscription offerings for third-party channels
 3 and streaming services offered to Prime and Prime Video subscribers through the Amazon
 4 Platform. These services are offered separate from the Prime and Prime Video offerings, and must
 5 be purchased separately (*i.e.*, as an add-on subscription). The original launch in the U.S. included
 6 channels such as Curiosity Stream, Lifetime Movie Club, AMC’s Shudder, Showtime, Starz, and
 7 others. The service subsequently added other partners, such as HBO, Cinemax, Discovery+,
 8 Noggin, and PBS Kids, among others. Additionally, Amazon announced the launch of the
 9 *Subscribe & Save* program in May of 2007. Defendants have also offered *Audible* subscription
 10 plans for access to audiobooks and podcasts since 2008, when Amazon acquired the company of
 11 the same name. In July 2014, Defendants introduced *Kindle Unlimited*, a subscription offering
 12 that provides consumers with access to a library of over two million book titles, thousands of
 13 audiobooks, and up to three magazine subscriptions. These benefits are accessible via the
 14 “Amazon Kindle” devices, a series of e-readers designed and marketed by Amazon, which is sold
 15 separately from Kindle Unlimited. Later the same year, in November of 2014, Defendants
 16 launched *Amazon Photos*, a secure online storage subscription for photos and videos, which is
 17 available as a standalone subscription for consumers who enroll in Defendants’ monthly storage
 18 plan offerings for increased data storage (*i.e.*, beyond the limited amount provided by default to
 19 Prime subscribers and other Amazon customers without Prime). Then, in May 2016, Defendants
 20 launched ComiXology Unlimited, a subscription service offering access to thousands of comics
 21 from independent publishers for \$5.99 per month.⁹⁵ Later that same year, Defendants launched
 22 *Amazon Music Unlimited*, a subscription program that provides paying subscribers with unlimited
 23 access to Defendants’ full music streaming catalog. Music Unlimited is available as a paid,
 24 premium version of Music Prime (which is a limited version included with the Prime subscription
 25 and is available to Prime subscribers at no additional cost beyond the renewal rate associated with

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 27 ⁹⁵ Publisher’s Weekly, *Comixology Launches Comics Subscription Service* (May 24, 2016),
 28 <https://www.publishersweekly.com/pw/by-topic/industry-news/comics/article/70472-comixology-launches-comics-subscription-service.html>.

the basic Prime subscription) or as a standalone subscription. Next, Amazon's subscription box marketplace first went online in July 2018, at which point Defendants began selling the automatically renewing *Amazon Subscription Boxes* to paying subscribers from the Amazon Platform.⁹⁶ Defendants launched *Amazon Prime Book Box* in or around September 2018 as a standalone subscription offering for recurring deliveries of a curated selection of children's books. And, *Amazon Kids+* (formerly FreeTime Unlimited), which was launched in or around September 2020, provides paid subscribers with access to thousands of kid-friendly books, movies, TV shows, educational apps, games, and more. Finally, the *Blink Basic and Plus Subscription Plans* launched in March 2021, and have been sold by Defendants on the Amazon Platform at all times since their 2021 debut.⁹⁷

154. As noted above, the production, sale, and distribution of subscription-based products and services is a booming industry that has exploded in popularity over the past few years. According to *Forbes*, "[t]he subscription e-commerce market has grown by more than 100% percent a year over the past five years, with the largest retailers generating more than \$2.6B in sales in 2016, up from \$57.0M in 2011."⁹⁸ Following 2016, market growth within the industry increased exponentially, reaching \$650 billion in 2020.⁹⁹ "As such, the financials of companies with subscription business models[] ... improved dramatically in 2020 thanks to limited revenue volatility and strong cash flow generation."¹⁰⁰ Thus, "[t]he share prices of most subscription

⁹⁶ See Pymnts, *Is Amazon On The Way To Becoming Subscription Commerce's New Hub?* (June 11, 2019), <https://www.pymnts.com/amazon/2019/subscription-commerce-retail-market-place/>; Modern Retail, *Why Amazon is turning to small brands to grow its subscription box program* (Nov. 5, 2020), <https://www.modernretail.co/platforms/why-amazon-is-turning-to-small-retailers-to-grow-its-subscription-box-program/>.

⁹⁷ See Digital Trends, *Free local storage is still an option as Blink launches new subscription fee* (Mar. 18, 2021), <https://www.digitaltrends.com/home/blink-launches-new-paid-subscription-plan/>.

⁹⁸ *Forbes*, *The State Of The Subscription Economy, 2018* (Mar. 4, 2018), available at <https://www.forbes.com/sites/louiscolombus/2018/03/04/the-state-of-the-subscription-economy-2018/#6ad8251a53ef>.

⁹⁹ See UBS, *Investing in digital subscriptions* (Mar. 10, 2021), *supra*, n.92.

¹⁰⁰ *Id.*

1 companies have performed well in recent years.”¹⁰¹

2 155. The expansion of the subscription e-commerce market shows no signs of slowing.
 3 “We’re now in the subscriptions era, and the pandemic is accelerating its takeover. During the
 4 COVID-19 lockdowns, many digital-based subscription business models fared well due to their
 5 promise of convenience and strong business continuity.”¹⁰² According to *The Washington Post*,
 6 “[s]ubscriptions boomed during the coronavirus pandemic as Americans largely stuck in shutdown
 7 mode flocked to digital entertainment[.] ... The subscription economy was on the rise before the
 8 pandemic, but its wider and deeper reach in nearly every industry is expected to last, even after
 9 the pandemic subsides in the United States.”¹⁰³

10 156. However, as *The Washington Post* has noted, there are downsides associated with
 11 the subscription-based business model.¹⁰⁴ While the subscription e-commerce market has low
 12 barriers and is thus easy to enter, it is considerably more difficult for retailers to dominate the
 13 market due to the “highly competitive prices and broad similarities among the leading players.”¹⁰⁵
 14 In particular, retailers struggle with the fact that “[c]hurn rates are high, [] and consumers quickly
 15 cancel services that don’t deliver superior end-to-end experiences.”¹⁰⁶ Yet, retailers have also
 16 recognized that, where the recurring nature of the service, billing practices, or cancellation process
 17 is unclear or complicated, “consumers may lose interest but be too harried to take the extra step
 18
 19

20 ¹⁰¹ *Id.*

21 ¹⁰² *Id.*

22 ¹⁰³ The Washington Post, *Everything’s becoming a subscription, and the pandemic is partly to*
 23 *blame* (June 1, 2021), <https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2021/06/01/subscription-boom-pandemic/> (noting that “e-commerce and entertainment subscriptions to sites such as Netflix, Hulu and Disney Plus made headlines during the pandemic for soaring growth”).

24 ¹⁰⁴ The Washington Post, *Little-box retailing: Subscription services offer new possibilities to*
 25 *consumers, major outlets* (Apr. 7, 2014), available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/tkktktk/2014/04/07/f68135b6-a92b-11e3-8d62-419db477a0e6_story.html.

26 ¹⁰⁵ McKinsey & Company, *Thinking inside the subscription box: New research on e-commerce*
 27 *consumers* (Feb. 2018), <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/thinking-inside-the-subscription-box-new-research-on-ecommerce-consumers#0>.

28 ¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

1 of canceling their membership[s].”¹⁰⁷ As these companies have realized, “[t]he real money is in
 2 the inertia.”¹⁰⁸ As a result, “[m]any e-commerce sites work with third-party vendors to implement
 3 more manipulative designs.”¹⁰⁹ That is, to facilitate consumer inertia, a number of subscription e-
 4 commerce companies, including Defendants, “are now taking advantage of subscriptions in order
 5 to trick users into signing up for expensive and recurring plans. They do this by intentionally
 6 confusing users with their app’s design and flow, by making promises of ‘free trials’ that convert
 7 after only a matter of days, and other misleading tactics.”¹¹⁰

8 157. To make matters worse, once enrolled in the subscription, “[o]ne of the biggest
 9 complaints consumers have about brand/retailers is that it’s often difficult to discontinue a
 10 subscription marketing plan.”¹¹¹ Moreover, “the rapid growth of subscriptions has created a host
 11 of challenges for the economy, far outpacing the government’s ability to scrutinize aggressive
 12 marketing practices and ensure that consumers are being treated fairly, consumer advocates
 13 say.”¹¹² Thus, although “Federal Trade Commission regulators are looking at ways to make it
 14 harder for companies to trap consumers into monthly subscriptions that drain their bank accounts[
 15 and] attempting to respond to a proliferation of abuses by some companies over the past few
 16 years[,]”¹¹³ widespread utilization of these misleading dark patterns and deliberate omissions
 17 persist.

18
 19 ¹⁰⁷ The Washington Post, *Little-box retailing* (Apr. 7, 2014), *supra*, n.105.

20 ¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

21 ¹⁰⁹ Business Insider, A new study from Princeton reveals how shopping websites use ‘dark
 22 patterns’ to trick you into buying things you didn’t actually want (June 25, 2019),
<https://www.businessinsider.com/dark-patterns-online-shopping-princeton-2019-6>.

23 ¹¹⁰ TechCrunch, *Sneaky subscriptions are plaguing the App Store* (Oct. 15, 2018),
<https://techcrunch.com/2018/10/15/sneaky-subscriptions-are-plaguing-the-app-store/>.

24 ¹¹¹ The Washington Post, *Everything’s becoming a subscription, and the pandemic is partly to*
 25 *blame* (June 1, 2021), [https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2021/06/01/subscription-boom-](https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2021/06/01/subscription-boom-pandemic/)
 26 [pandemic/](https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2021/06/01/subscription-boom-pandemic/) (“‘Subscription services are a sneaky wallet drain,’ said Angela Myers, 29, of
 Pittsburgh. ‘You keep signing up for things and they make it really hard to cancel.’”); *see also*
 New Media and Marketing, *The problem with subscription marketing* (Mar. 17, 2019),
<https://www.newmediaandmarketing.com/the-problem-with-subscription-marketing/>.

27 ¹¹² *Id.*

28 ¹¹³ *Id.*

1 158. Defendants have successfully implemented these tactics. As of 2020, Defendants
 2 had “raised the global number of Prime members to 200 million,” with an estimated United States
 3 “subscriber count of 147 million in 2021.”¹¹⁴ In 2019, “roughly 65 percent of all Amazon
 4 shoppers were Prime members.”¹¹⁵ Significantly, in 2020, “Amazon’s net revenue from
 5 subscription services ... amounted to 25.21 billion U.S. dollars.”¹¹⁶ Based on this growth,
 6 Amazon CFO Brian Olsavsky noted in Amazon’s second quarter earnings conference call held on
 7 July 29, 2021, that Amazon has “been fortunate to welcome more than 50 million new members
 8 in the past 18 months” and that he was “very pleased with the Prime member growth and
 9 engagement [Defendants are] seeing.”¹¹⁷ Moreover, in recent months Defendants have enjoyed
 10 rapid growth to their Amazon Subscriptions user-base in light of the fact that “[o]verall time spent
 11 streaming has more than doubled since March[2020], when the U.S. and other countries largely
 12 shut down due to COVID-19.”¹¹⁸ In fact, in 2020, “Prime Video had over 100 million subscribers
 13 ... trailing only after Netflix[.] ... The platform has seen particularly high audience growth ... as

14
 15 ¹¹⁴ Statista, *Amazon Prime – Statistics & Facts* (July 5, 2021), <https://www.statista.com/topics/4076/amazon-prime/#:~:text=Since%20the%20service%20was%20first,of%20147%20million%20in%202021> (last accessed Oct. 8, 2021).

17 ¹¹⁵ *Id.*

18 ¹¹⁶ Statista, *Amazon: Global net revenue by product 2020* (July 7, 2021), <https://www.statista.com/statistics/672747/amazons-consolidated-net-revenue-by-segment/>; *see also* Amazon News Release, *Amazon.com announces First Quarter Results*. (Apr. 29, 2021). <https://ir.aboutamazon.com/news-release/news-release-details/2021/Amazon.com-Announces-First-Quarter-Results/default.aspx> (last accessed Oct. 8, 2021).

21 *See also* Securities and Exchanges Commission (“SEC”), 2020 Annual Report for Amazon.com, Inc., *available at* https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1018724/000101872421000004/amzn-20201231.htm#i75de98b9097f40f3b5884e541f532421_13, at 66 (showing \$25.207 million net sales from subscription services segment in 2020, a 31.2% increase over net sales of subscription services in 2019 and a 77.915% increase over 2018 sales for same segment); *id.* (noting that this figure “[i]ncludes annual and monthly fees associated with Amazon Prime memberships, as well as digital video, audiobook, digital music, e-book, and other non-AWS subscription services.”).

25 ¹¹⁷ The Motley Fool, *Amazon (AMZN) Q2 2021 earnings call transcript* (July 30, 2021), <https://www.fool.com/earnings/call-transcripts/2021/07/30/amazon-amzn-q2-2021-earnings-call-transcript/> (last accessed Oct. 8, 2021).

27 ¹¹⁸ Deadline, *Ad-Free Subscription Growth Outpaces Ad-Supported Fare During COVID-19* (May 29, 2020), <https://deadline.com/2020/05/subscription-streaming-growth-outpaces-free-ad-supported-during-covid-19-1202946438/>.

a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.”¹¹⁹ Similarly, Amazon was able to convince “50 million people to join Prime during the pandemic, accounting for an approximate 33 percent growth of the base.”¹²⁰

C. Defendants’ dark patterns and online consumer complaints about the Amazon Subscriptions

159. Defendants’ recent growth in revenues and subscriber count with respect to their Amazon Subscriptions coincides with a sharp decline in subscriber satisfaction as the Amazon Subscriptions and the platforms from which they operate have become riddled with “dark patterns.” A dark pattern is “a user interface carefully crafted to trick users into doing things they might not otherwise do, such as ... signing up for recurring bills.”¹²¹ Indeed, as Mark Hurst¹²² has suggested, Amazon is among the many websites with large user bases that have implemented “deceptive design tricks to mislead users” by turning subscription cancellation into “a six-page process filled with ‘dark patterns.’”¹²³

160. Defendants have been using various types of dark patterns, including but not

¹¹⁹ Statista, *Amazon Prime – Statistics & Facts* (July 5, 2021), *see supra*, n.115.

¹²⁰ The Verge, *Amazon added another 50 million prime subscribers during the pandemic* (Apr. 15, 2021), <https://www.theverge.com/2021/4/15/22385370/amazon-prime-subscription-jeff-bezos-2020-shareholders-letter> (last accessed Oct. 8, 2021).

¹²¹ UX Design, *Dark patterns in UX: how designers should be responsible for their actions* (Apr. 15, 2018), <https://uxdesign.cc/dark-patterns-in-ux-design-7009a83b233c> (quoting UX designer Harry Brignull, PhD Cognitive Science, who coined the term “Dark Patterns” in August 2010).

¹²² Mark Hurst is the founder of Creative Good, a New York-based consultancy and creative platform launched in 1997. *See* <https://creativegood.com/mark-hurst/>.

¹²³ Creative Good, *Why I'm losing faith in UX* (Jan. 28, 2021), <https://creativegood.com/blog/21/losing-faith-in-ux.html> (last accessed Nov. 15, 2021) (discussing “Amazon’s absurdly difficult, inconvenient process for turning off a Prime subscription”); *id.* (“UX is now ‘user exploitation.’ * A perfect example is the Amazon Prime cancellation process. ... What should be a single page with a ‘Cancel my subscription’ link is now a six-page process filled with ‘dark patterns’ - deceptive design tricks known to mislead users - and unnecessary distractions. This isn’t an accident. Instead, ... there’s a highly-trained, highly-paid UX organization at Amazon that is actively working to deceive, exploit, and harm their users.”). *See also* Mie Oehlenschläger, *Dark Patterns from Amazon into the Light* (Jan. 23, 2021), <https://dataethics.eu/dark-patterns-from-amazon-into-the-light/> (“Amazon uses dark patterns or manipulative design which is—unfortunately—a common practice online[...] ... ‘Consumers are constantly bombarded by a variety of subtle and less subtle attempts to push us into making choices that favour the companies at the cost of our own time, attention, and money’”).

1 limited to “roach motel,”¹²⁴ “misdirection,”¹²⁵ and “forced continuity,”¹²⁶ in order to prevent user
 2 from unsubscribing from the Amazon Subscriptions by adopting complex cancellation procedures
 3 to increase the friction in the subscription cancellation process. Defendants’ utilization of these
 4 dark patterns—especially in conjunction with their failure to fully disclose the terms of their
 5 automatic-renewal programs (discussed further below) —has led to a reduction in churn rates by
 6 making it next to impossible for subscribers to cancel their Amazon Subscriptions. It has further

7
 8 ¹²⁴ “Roach motel” refers to a “design [that] makes it very easy for [consumers] to get into a
 9 certain situation, but then makes it hard for [consumers] to get out of it (e.g. a subscription).”
 10 <https://www.darkpatterns.org/types-of-dark-pattern/roach-motel>.

11 *See also* Jeremy Merkel, *Dark Patterns Come to Light in California Data Privacy Laws*, XI
 12 Nat’l L. Rev. (July 2, 2021), [https://www.natlawreview.com/article/dark-patterns-come-to-light-](https://www.natlawreview.com/article/dark-patterns-come-to-light-california-data-privacy-laws#google_vignette)
 13 [california-data-privacy-laws#google_vignette](https://www.natlawreview.com/article/dark-patterns-come-to-light-california-data-privacy-laws#google_vignette) (“When it comes to the roach motel, as the saying
 14 goes, ‘roaches check in, but they don’t check out.’ Drawing upon this allegory, researchers from
 15 the Norwegian Consumer Council (Forbrukerrådet) studied Amazon’s use of dark patterns to
 16 manipulate users into continuing their Amazon Prime subscriptions, even when they intended to
 17 cancel, and published their findings in a report in January. The conclusions served as the basis for
 18 a complaint by the internet privacy watchdog, the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC),
 19 to the Office of the Attorney General of the District of Columbia, alleging that Amazon’s use of
 20 dark patterns constitutes an unfair and deceptive trade practice in violation of the D.C. Consumer
 21 Protection Procedures Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act.”) (emphasis added and internal
 22 footnotes omitted) (citations omitted); Forbrukerrådet, *You Can Log Out, but You Can Never*
 23 *Leave: How Amazon manipulates consumers to keep them subscribed to Amazon Prime* (Jan. 14,
 24 2021), [https://fil.forbrukerradet.no/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2021-01-14-you-can-log-out-](https://fil.forbrukerradet.no/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2021-01-14-you-can-log-out-but-you-can-never-leave-final.pdf)
 25 [but-you-can-never-leave-final.pdf](https://fil.forbrukerradet.no/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2021-01-14-you-can-log-out-but-you-can-never-leave-final.pdf); *In the Matter of Amazon.com, Inc.*, EPIC Complaint, Office of
 26 the Attorney General for D.C. (Feb. 23, 2021), [https://archive.epic.org/privacy/dccppa/amazon/](https://archive.epic.org/privacy/dccppa/amazon/EPIC-Complaint-In-Re-Amazon.pdf)
 27 [EPIC-Complaint-In-Re-Amazon.pdf](https://archive.epic.org/privacy/dccppa/amazon/EPIC-Complaint-In-Re-Amazon.pdf); FTC, *Statement of Commissioner Rohit Chopra Regarding*
 28 *Dark Patterns in the Matter of Age of Learning, Inc.*, *Commission File Number 1723186* (Sept. 2,
 2020), [https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_statements/1579927/172_3086_](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_statements/1579927/172_3086_abcmouse_-_rchopra_statement.pdf)
[abcmouse_-_rchopra_statement.pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_statements/1579927/172_3086_abcmouse_-_rchopra_statement.pdf).

20 ¹²⁵ “Misdirection” is a type of dark pattern where a website’s “design purposefully focuses
 21 [customers’] attention on one thing in order to distract [them] attention from another.” In many
 22 cases, “[w]hat’s deceptive is the way [the website] presents [purchase] options: it uses misdirection
 to hide what is actually happening[.]” [https://www.darkpatterns.org/types-of-dark-pattern/](https://www.darkpatterns.org/types-of-dark-pattern/misdirection)
[misdirection](https://www.darkpatterns.org/types-of-dark-pattern/misdirection).

23 ¹²⁶ One example of “forced continuity,” another type of dark pattern, is where customers’ sign
 24 up for a “free trial with a service[that] comes to an end and [their] credit card silently starts getting
 charged without any warning. [The subscriber is] are then not given an easy way to cancel the
 automatic renewal.” <https://www.darkpatterns.org/types-of-dark-pattern/forced-continuity>.

25 *See also* The Good, *Dark Patterns: The Ultimate Conversion Blocker for Ecommerce Websites*
 26 (June 15, 2021), <https://thegood.com/insights/dark-pattern-ecommerce-ux-design/> (“You’ve
 27 probably signed up for a free trial of something, forgotten to cancel it, and then automatically been
 billed when the trial expired. That’s forced continuity. You’re not given an opportunity or
 28 reminder to opt out of the trial, and it’s often exceedingly difficult to cancel before you’re charged
 for the premium subscription. * *Unfortunately, this dark pattern is used everywhere, including*
Amazon Prime.”) (emphasis added).

1 led to an increase in accidental or unintentional sign-ups by consumers for paid Amazon
 2 Subscriptions, in effect increasing subscriber count and, thus, Defendants' overall revenues from
 3 renewal fees.

4 161. Amazon's use of dark patterns is so egregious that the company's practices are
 5 consistently used as examples to help writers explain dark patterns. Indeed, one writer explained:
 6 "A classic example of dark patterns is when you want to delete an Amazon account. You can sign
 7 up for Amazon in less than 4 clicks, but you'll need to go through at least 6 clicks across 5 pages
 8 (including guesswork in selecting categories) and then chat with a representative if you want to
 9 close your Amazon account."¹²⁷ And as a writer for *The New York Times* similarly remarked,
 10 "[s]ome things are difficult by design. * Consider Amazon. The company perfected the one-click
 11 checkout. But *canceling a \$119 Prime subscription is a labyrinthine process that requires*
 12 *multiple screens and clicks.* ... These are examples of 'dark patterns,' the techniques that
 13 companies use online to get consumers to sign up for things[and] keep subscriptions they might
 14 otherwise cancel[.]"¹²⁸ Yet another writer explained: "Getting out of Amazon Prime poses one of
 15 the most complex unsubscription service present [*sic*] among different subscription platforms, as
 16 it requires users to go to different settings, pages, and ultimately ask for help ... Amazon's Prime
 17 subscription service cancellation is practicing 'dark patterns' that mislead people and change their
 18 minds. The rigorous process is said to be the way by the company to prevent people from
 19 unsubscribing, ultimately opting out because of the lengthy procedure."¹²⁹ A writer demonstrating
 20 to consumers how to spot dark patterns said about closing an Amazon account that: "The
 21 instructions are buried under a help menu, and once you track them down, you learn there's no
 22 way to complete the process on your own. You need to contact customer service to get the job
 23

24 ¹²⁷ Fossbytes, *What Are Dark Patterns? Why The California Ban Makes Sense* (Mar. 16, 2021),
<https://fossbytes.com/dark-patterns-explained/>.

25 ¹²⁸ The New York Times, *Stopping the Manipulation Machines* (Apr. 30, 2021), <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/30/opinion/dark-pattern-internet-ecommerce-regulation.html> (emphasis added).
 26

27 ¹²⁹ Tech Times, *Amazon Prime 'Dark Pattern' of Service Cancellation Explained: Why Consumer Groups Think It's Unfair and Deceptive* (Jan. 14, 2021), <https://www.techtimes.com/articles/255977/20210114/amazon-prime-dark-pattern-service-cancellation-explained-why-consumer-groups.htm>.
 28

done.”¹³⁰ These articles are a small sampling of those that use Amazon’s concerning practices as an example for dark patterns.¹³¹

162. Defendants’ shady conduct with dark patterns in both 2018 and 2019 even earned “The Dark UX Award,” by a consumer vote on a website dedicated to “[c]elebrating excellence in user experience[.]”¹³² This so-called “award,” however, is not really as it sounds: “This category ... is about dark UX patterns being used to deliberately trick or mislead users into actions they might not have taken otherwise.”¹³³

163. More recently, Amazon’s practices have been the subject of studies regarding dark patterns, including one report done by the NCC: “This year, we launched a report on Amazon

¹³⁰ Consumer Reports, *How to Spot Manipulative 'Dark Patterns' Online* (Jan. 30, 2019), <https://www.consumerreports.org/privacy/how-to-spot-manipulative-dark-patterns-online-a7910348794/>.

¹³¹ See also, e.g., Speccy Media, *Dark Patterns and how they trick us online* (May 19, 2021), <https://speccymedia.com/dark-patterns/> (“One of the largest companies in the world, Amazon, makes it virtually impossible for you to delete your account with them. ... To delete your account you might think a logical place to look for the option would be within the ‘Account & Lists’ menu just to the right of the search field. ... When you open up that menu, ... you see[] ... [a] ton of options, none of which are the one we are looking for. * Instead, you’ll need to scroll down to the very bottom of the page until you see the footer. Within the footer, you’ll see a small link that simply says ‘Help’. If you click that, ... it leads[to a new webpage] ... with a whole heap more options! *My immediate thought was to scroll to the Search field and type ‘Delete Account’ but that just lead me to even more options, none of which was anything to do with deleting my Amazon account.* ... The only way to delete your account with Amazon is to select ‘Contact Us’ and then plead with one of the representatives to Close and delete it for you, *there is no way for you to perform this action yourself or any shred of evidence that this is even possible at all.* And this is from one of the largest, most-respected companies in the world!”) (emphasis added); The Good, *Dark Patterns: The Ultimate Conversion Blocker for Ecommerce Websites* (June 15, 2021), <https://thegood.com/insights/dark-pattern-ecommerce-ux-design/> (“You’ve probably signed up for a free trial of something, forgotten to cancel it, and then automatically been billed when the trial expired. That’s forced continuity. You’re not given an opportunity or reminder to opt out of the trial, and it’s often exceedingly difficult to cancel before you’re charged for the premium subscription. * *Unfortunately, this dark pattern is used everywhere, including Amazon Prime.*”) (emphasis added); The Markup, *Dark Patterns that Mislead Consumers Are All Over the Internet* (June 3, 2021), <https://themarkup.org/2021/06/03/dark-patterns-that-mislead-consumers-are-all-over-the-internet> (“In January, after researchers accused Amazon of making it too difficult for Prime members to cancel their subscriptions, the Norwegian Consumer Council filed a legal complaint with Norway’s consumer protection authority, while the U.S. consumer advocacy group Public Citizen requested that the FTC investigate Amazon’s dark patterns for maintaining subscriptions.”).

¹³² *The Dark UX Award* (2019), <https://uxukawards.com/best-dark-ux/>.

¹³³ *Id.*

1 where we analyzed the click flow of Amazon in Amazon Prime. And what we discovered was
 2 they were putting so many hurdles in front of the consumer, including *complicated navigation*
 3 *menu, skewed wording, confusing choices, and repeated nudging, confirm shaming*, which ... are
 4 really effective sort of measures to manipulate consumers.”¹³⁴ The results of the study prompted
 5 NCC to file its own complaint in Norway “about Amazon’s absurdly difficult, inconvenient
 6 process for turning off a Prime subscription.”¹³⁵ That complaint stated: “The cancellation
 7 procedure is long, and consists of six separate pages. On each separate page, the consumer is
 8 nudged toward keeping their Prime membership ... This uncertainty is further strengthened by
 9 having to scroll through the page, which is full of text and graphics to show how cancelling the
 10 membership will mean the loss of many benefits.”¹³⁶

11 164. Despite the above consensus concerning the unsettling nature Amazon’s practices,
 12 Defendants continue to employ these deceptive tactics to lure consumers into enrolling, and
 13 remaining enrolled, in paid Amazon Subscription programs. In fact, Defendants were the subject
 14 of a recent *Business Insider* article by author Eugene Kim, titled “Internal documents show
 15 Amazon has for years knowingly tricked people into signing up for Prime subscriptions. ‘We
 16 have been deliberately confusing,’ former employee says.”¹³⁷ The article describes a particularly
 17 haunting example of dark patterns employed by Defendant: “For example, a single click on the
 18 ‘Get FREE Two-Day Delivery with Prime’ tab at check out—with *no additional confirmation*
 19 *step*—gets shoppers automatically enrolled into a 30-day free trial of Amazon’s Prime program,
 20 which later converts to a paid membership unless the user cancels it.”¹³⁸ According to Kim,

21 _____
 22 ¹³⁴ KnowledgeVision, Transcript for FTC DarkPatterns Workshop (Apr. 29, 2021), *available*
 23 *at* [https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_events/1586943/ftc_darkpatterns_workshop](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_events/1586943/ftc_darkpatterns_workshop_transcript.pdf)
 24 [_transcript.pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_events/1586943/ftc_darkpatterns_workshop_transcript.pdf) (emphasis added).

25 ¹³⁵ The Creative Good, *Why I’m losing faith in UX* (Jan. 28, 2021), *available at*
 26 <https://creativegood.com/blog/21/losing-faith-in-ux.html>.

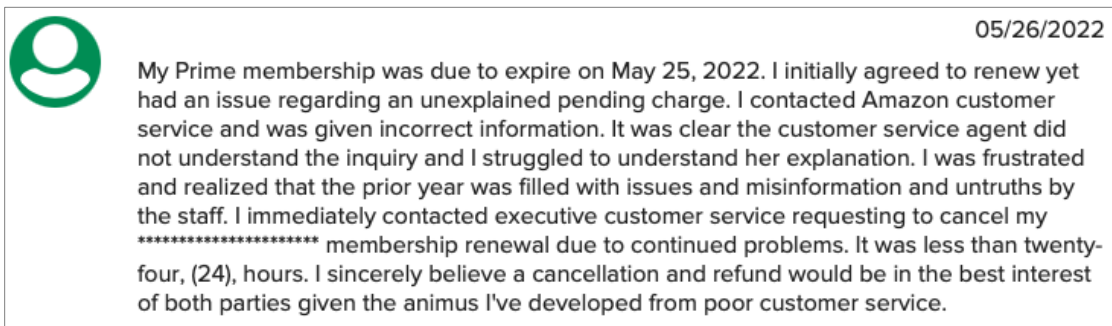
27 ¹³⁶ *Id.*

28 ¹³⁷ Business Insider, Internal documents show Amazon has for years knowingly tricked people
 into signing up for Prime subscriptions. ‘We have been deliberately confusing,’ former employee
 says (Mar. 14, 2022), *available at* [https://www.businessinsider.com/amazon-prime-ftc-probe-](https://www.businessinsider.com/amazon-prime-ftc-probe-customer-complaints-sign-ups-internal-documents-2022-3)
[customer-complaints-sign-ups-internal-documents-2022-3](https://www.businessinsider.com/amazon-prime-ftc-probe-customer-complaints-sign-ups-internal-documents-2022-3).

¹³⁸ *Id.* (emphasis added).

“previously unreported internal documents and six current and former employees” have confirmed that “Amazon was aware of these complaints for years but did not take serious action,” and that “[e]ven the company’s most senior leaders were aware of this problem.” *Id.* Even worse, “fixes for these issues were proposed and considered, but resulted in lower subscription growth when tested, and were shelved by executives.” *Id.* The current and former employees expressed further concern despite some changes made to Amazon’s sign-up pages, saying “repeated red flags in the sign-up process have not been meaningfully addressed, even now,” and the “lack of change may have to do with internal tests that showed that clearer language led to fewer sign-ups. *Id.* Customer confusion has been an ongoing problem with Amazon’s Prime service: “One data point from August 2017 found that 17,131 of the 25,542 cancellation requests directly handled by the Prime team were related to ‘accidental sign-ups,’” meaning customers were deceived into signing up for a Prime account and later forced to contact the Amazon team to ensure their desired cancellation would be effective. *Id.* Mr. Kim’s article on Defendants’ deceptive practices, and the willingness of current and former Amazon employees to discuss said practices, is extremely telling as to why Defendants’ tactics need to be stopped.

165. Defendants’ conduct has drawn the attention and ire of customers across the country, with countless angry customers taking to the Internet to voice their discontent over Defendants’ broken promises. For instance, numerous subscribers have left scathing reviews on the Better Business Bureau website, complaining of the unclear billing practices and confusing cancellation policy associated with the Amazon Subscriptions:¹³⁹



¹³⁹ See <https://www.bbb.org/us/wa/seattle/profile/ecommerce/amazoncom-1296-7039385/complaints> (last accessed June 14, 2022).



05/23/2022

I tried to use Amazon's ***** I ordered 5 items for delivery on the same day. According to Amazon's subscriptions page, I was saving 15% on each item. However when I looked at the orders they were only taking off 5%. I tried removing and re-adding the item, and it had the same effect. It gives me one price when I am subscribing to the item, but charges me a more expensive price for the actual order. At best this is false advertising. Really its more of a bait and switch. Advertise one price, then charge a higher price unbenounced to the buy.



05/24/2022

Amazon is trying to bully me into purchasing their music subscription service. They are doing this by freezing half the albums in my music library (music that I have already bought and paid for) to prevent me from accessing them. I contacted customer care three times. The first time I was informed that Amazon was trying to pivot towards a monthly subscription service. The second time I was given no information at all and left on hold until I was forced to to hang-up. I wasn't called back and received no email conformation for either of the first two interactions. In the third call, I was given vague response's in hope that that would pacify me and told that they were having a problem with their music app that was effecting most people and would be corrected within 24hrs. Except, this has been a persistent problem for the last six months. They are refusing to give me access to a music library I have invested thousands of dollars in. In the past, I've had hundreds of dollars worth of music disappear from my library and when that happened the proof of purchase mysteriously vanished as well. Yet, there are dozens of charges from Amazon digital to my checking account in months they claim I never purchased any music. I complained about the music that disappeared from my music library and customer care tried to convince me that the music was never there; music that I had already been listening too. I told the customer service rep that I would start archiving the emails I received as proof of purchase. After that, I would have to call and prompt them to email a receipt. These receipts for digital music purchase's use to include a picture of the album I purchased, and the artist name. After I informed them that I would start archiving those emails for proof of purchase, they subsequently removed the artist name and album cover from any further emailed receipts. If I can't access my music, then they need to refund me 13 years worth of digital music purchases.

Complaint Type: Billing/Collection Issues **Status:** Answered ?



05/20/2022

I am 80 years old and do NOT own a computer. (Using a friend's computer now) My son was going over my bank statements when he visited and noticed that I've been being charged each month, starting in October 2021, for Amazon Prime. So he told me to contact BBB. I do not order from Amazon or even have an account with them. I called Amazon and all I got was 'you must of requested it or a family member'....NO!!! My daughter or son would not do that to me!!! I am attaching copies of the months I have been charged for this so called Prime. It comes to \$81.94 for the months they charged me for it. What is weird is why didn't I get charged for December 2021 or January 2022??? Something is NOT RIGHT here!!!! I want my money returned to me as soon as possible. Thank you!



05/23/2022

I ordered my last item in January of this year from Amazon so I checked my debit card for amount of the card found a unknown amount \$16.19 then called my bank asked who made the purchase they said Amazon I found out that day they had been taking monies out every week since February unapproved by me is what I told my bank so that card was blocked and I was reimbursed all the money and a new debit card that was detected in April now I checked my account at the be of this month May and it happened again they were called again this time I received a credit back too the card and got the card overnight shipped to me by ***** after that I tried to reach Amazon we went back and forth over email I gave them my number but they never called lying here this morning MAY 22, 2022 decided to check my account and the bank let another \$16.19 be taken out of my account again I told the bank about me speaking or texting with a few people about this mistake on Amazon's behalf the same day I called to dispute yet another transaction was made I also mentioned who was authorized to take monies out of this account only GEICO, FURTHERMORE I have cable with Spectrum why would I need Prime and I never knew anything about it until now I checked my last purchase from Amazon on my email and it did mentioned Prime was free nothing that I ordered was in need of being shipped in a hurry now I have to wait agree the rest of my weekend mad until Monday for another dispute YEEES I would like to make this complaint on AMAZON AND MY BANK I will do another complaint knowing they have to be filed separately.



05/21/2022

I tried to close my account which the company deactivated because was no activity. The account still collect monthly fee even so being deactivated. Upon trying to close the account I was inform that was a balance of collected fees which I agree to pay for not using the account. The online account doesn't allow to make the payment, which in return doesn't allow to close the account unless you start the whole process of reactivation for the account, as in submitting all your company documents and wait for Amazon to review them and activate your account. Thus process can take several business days, in which due time you still have to pay your monthly fee even so you technically don't have an account, you have to wait for them to aprove your account to get activated, in order to be able to pay your balance that can take few days to process and afterwards you will e able to actually close the account that they just activated. The whole process to close the account seems like a never ending loop and subject to aproval and not available to customers as an instant, in order to perpetuate to collect monthly fees. I agree to pay the balance and I just Wana close the account, that should be an immediate option, not to require me to re-activate an account being subject yo several days and an aproval before I can close my account. The account t it's already deactivated, I should have left only a balance to be paid and next option should be close account. I just Wana make aware potential start up companies that choose to do business with Amazon, if yiu account for any reason its deactivated, you will continue collecting fees, and trying to close your account require to pretty much apply to open your account again to be able to close it.



05/19/2022

Wednesday May 18, 2022 Amazon pulled \$16.04 from my debit card for HBO *** ***** Problem is that I don't have an HBO *** ***** I called Amazon and they are the ones that told me it was for HBO *** We verified on their end as well as my Amazon subscription tab of my app that I do NOT have the ***** I asked him to cancel it, but he told me he couldn't do that because it wasn't my account. I then asked for a supervisor. She also said she can NOT cancel it because it's not mine nor could she give me any info on the subscription for the same reason. The only thing they offered was to contact my bank and report it as fraud which I did, but now I'm going without my card all weekend and I have to reset up all my bills. Amazon admitted they are charging me for HBO *** and that the subscription is not in my name, but refused to remove my payment from it.



05/17/2022

I started getting charges to my credit card and can not get anyone to discuss why. I have several email where I asked them to stop and they tell me I need to log in with my account. I dont have an account. They cant tell me what the charges are They try changing amounts as high as ***** and as low as *****.



05/16/2022

4/3/22 charge on my credit card from amazon. I do not have an account. Soon after I received a letter from amazon to my first name only. The letter states amazon is sending this letter because I am an amazon prime member who has not recently used any of the video benefits. I called amazon to dispute the charge, they said call your bank to dispute. They did not help verify to cancel this fraudulent account I did not open. May 16 I received 2 more packages to "Rose" I did not order these. Someone is using my name is scamming me. I called customer service again, they said contact your credit card company. This is horrible. Amazon customer service is not helpful. I had to cancel my credit card because of an unknown person is scamming me sending unauthorized packages to my po box using my credit card without my authorization.



05/15/2022

I've contacted Amazon and now have spoke to 4 different representatives. Two of which were via chat two which were via phone (verbal calls). The issue is a total of 8 charges on my last two card statements. They are as follows : 3/28 amazon music * 1N7DL3YB2 4/03 PRIME VIDEO * 1H7205BF1 4/03 PRIME VIDEO * 1H46A64R0 4/04 PRIME VIDEO * 1H9C796Y1 2/28 Amazon music * 1I5R877T0 3/03 PRIME VIDEO * 1W9DZ6B31 3/03 PRIME VIDEO * 1W04Q1TF0 and lastly PRIME VIDEO * 1I97B6RL2. They have confirmed the charges are not associated with our Amazon account. They have already issued a refund for 3 out of 8 charges. My concern is I did not authorize these charges, they can confirm they are not associated with my account, and they will not issue the remainder refunds. They know whats right and what's not. They are taking time out of my day on a Saturday, one of two days off I get to spend with my two children. They continue to waltz around my issue and redirect me to the bank. The bank has no way of validating these charges other then if they were Amazon or not. Amazon holds the ability to locate the charges and confirm they are not associated with my account. Which they've already done. They are dragging this on longer then it needs to be taking no regard of my precious time I get with my kids.



05/14/2022

On 5/13/2022 I saw a new charge on my debit card for \$15.85 for Amazon's ***** that I had cancelled last month. I tried to contact the company to dispute it but their chat, email, and phone number were disabled, so there is no way to dispute the charge. I would like an immediate refund of the charge and just ***** to the audio books I have already paid for. I also do not want Amazon to charge me for this service again. When I cancelled the service, I was told that the ***** is free and the charge was for the one audio book per month. I do not want to order any more audio books; I just want to be able to listen to the books I have already paid for.

Complaint Type: Billing/Collection Issues **Status:** Answered ?

05/13/2022



Amazon continually attempts to force me into Prime Membership. It inundates my family with schemes and marketing to leverage my account into prime. Three times I had to demand a refund for auto enrollment in the past year. Additionally my email box and texts are filled with digital advertising to join prime student, when I Amazon informed me I am no longer eligible (I am a student with credentials). I want Amazon to stop charging me for Prime and stop pressuring my children to do the same. And if you are going advertise student prime to students, then sell prime to students no matter how long they are students for.



05/12/2022

I have received an unknown charge to my account in the amount of \$572.75 and have only used the service once with the understanding that it was a free service. I would like this charge to be removed from my account.



Business Response

05/15/2022

Hello *****,

I'm Arun from Amazon.com. I'm writing in response to a complaint filed on your behalf by the Better Business Bureau BBB - I've provided the BBB with a copy of this message.

I've reviewed the complaint and understand your concern about the unknown charge.

I would like to inform you that we'll not be able to take any action on the unknown charges from our end.

However, the only option will be a charge dispute with the bank.

If there was any other alternative, we would have surely helped you further.

Please feel free to contact us directly by replying to bbb@amazon.com if we can be of further assistance.

Regards,
Arun

Amazon.com
<http://www.amazon.com>



05/12/2022

I'm outraged how amazon has been charging my account without my permission. I don't know who subscriptions of various programs got downloaded into my account, but they refuse to give me credit, even though they admitted I never used these programs. I just spent over an hour on the phone talking to an amazon rep who then transferred me to a supervisor who agreed to give me credit near \$100 for monthly charges back to last year, but said she had to transfer me to the prime video ***** I spent another 30 mins talking to another guy who said he was not going to credit me retroactively. I asked to speak to a manager and he hung up on the phone on me. I can't get through to anyone in the US. Every time you ask to speak to a supervisor now, they hang up on you.



05/12/2022

I purchased an item from Amazon a few months ago and somehow got signed up for Amazon Prime. I did not request this nor did I authorize a monthly payment of \$15.98. This monthly charge continues showing on my credit card. I went on-line mid March to have the monthly charge end, but continue being billed. I was billed for the full month in March and was just billed for April. I did not request Amazon Prime and never authorized a monthly charge to my credit card. I'm wondering how Amazon is permitted to do this and what can I do to get them to stop billing me each month.



05/09/2022

Amazon made 2 unauthorized to my account that were resolved but ever since I've turned my transactions of and everyday throughout our the day Amazon attempts to charge my card when I've told them through chat that they're making unauthorized charges to my card I've tried to tell to stop but they won't..also I left my transactions on previously and and they made another charge to my account that they deny ever happening..



05/06/2022

I have been charged for services I did not request and billed for an account that is not mine. I would like a refund of these charges. Amazon Music - Charge ID ***** -
 ***** Music - Charge ID ***** - \$8.57 December Prime duplicate charge
 IDs ***** \$13.93 for each charge January Prime duplicate charge IDs
 ***** \$13.93 for each charge April Prime duplicate charge IDs
 ***** \$16.08 for each charge I am due a refund from Amazon of \$61.08

Complaint Type: Billing/Collection Issues **Status:** Answered ?

05/04/2022

Amazon Prime has start billing my **** Card \$14.99 a month. I have not and do not want Amazon Prime. I have an account ***** at Amazon setup without Prime and using my **** Credit Card ending in ****. For some reason Amazon has created another (according to them UNKNOWN email address and have somehow attached my Credit Card to this new account and are billing me \$14.99 a month and will continue to **** me until I close out that new account. The problem is I cannot close this new account because I did not open it and do not know what it is. Amazon says they can see the charge is not coming from my ***** account, they agree that that is the account that I have the card setup on. But they claim there is NO Way from them to find out what account is charging the \$14.99 each month to my card; they agree a charge is being made each month but they claim that there is NO Way they can find out where the charge is coming from, their computer posts a charge to my Credit Card each month but it does not tell them where the charge is coming from; since they do not know what account is charging the card they cannot stop the charges, and thus I will continue to be charged \$14.99 every month. They also told me that if I close out my ***** account it will not stop the \$14.99 charge since the charge is not coming from my account. There is something wrong here! How can Amazon have a computer accounting system that does not let them know where charges they are putting on credit cards are coming from??? It appears I am a test for them to start using people credit cards to rip off customers since all they can tell me is that they have a charge coming in and know it is not from my ***** account and they cannot tell where the charge is coming from so there is not way to stop it and stick me with purchasing a service I cannot use since it is not on my account. Amazon is now starting to steal from customers.

Complaint Type: Billing/Collection Issues **Status:** Answered ?

05/02/2022

I enrolled in Amazon prime free trial for a month and after a few days I was charged \$10.61. I did not purchase anything during this time frame or acquire any services from them for me to be charged. I immediately canceled my prime membership sent a request for a refund and was told there was no issues with my account. I simply want reimbursed \$10.61.

**Business Response**

05/04/2022

Hello ****,

I'm Vijay from Amazon.com. I'm writing in response to a complaint filed on your behalf by the Better Business Bureau BBB - I've provided the BBB with a copy of this message.

I've reviewed your complaint and I can understand the inconvenience caused due to the unknown charge of \$10.61 on your account. I'm sorry about that.

I've checked your account and the subscriptions; I would like to confirm that this \$10.61 charge is not towards your Prime Membership. Your account is still on active Prime Free Trial and is expected to be cancelled on May 17, 2022.

This \$10.61 charge is towards Paramount+ Premium subscription which started as a one week free trial on April 17, 2022 and renewed to paid membership on April 24, 2022 once the free trial ended.

Complaint Type: Billing/Collection Issues**Status:** Answered ?

04/30/2022



Unauthorize charges to credit card ending # ****. 3/28/22 was charged \$12.99 Amazon prime # ***MB9k31 about May 2 called Amazon. 4/28/22 was charged \$14.99 Amazon prime # 1Q0SX5C60 May 30 called Amazon. Amazon account ***** I called was told to dispute charge with my bank. I was told by using the prime charge number they know what account is unauthorized using my card and the still are letting them do it, and it is against their policy to tell me who it is. I was told to stop these charges is cancel my credit card. It is a lot of work to cancel a credit card and reestablish all the automatic payments, it would be a lot easy for them to stop charging my credit card.

Complaint Type: Billing/Collection Issues**Status:** Answered ?

04/29/2022



AGAIN, AFTER 3 YEARS TRYING STOP AMAZON FROM CHARGING MY CREDIT CARD. I have not placed any orders or my husband ***** have not place any others with Amazon. I have a charge of \$16.37 dated 4/29/22 and \$191.05 dated 3/23/22, on my credit card and I am so tired of cancelling existing card. Like I mentioned to your representative, I do not have any applications for Amazon, therefore, you should not be charging my accounts. I am requesting that you ceased from processing any charge against my card.

Complaint Type: Billing/Collection Issues**Status:** Answered ?

04/29/2022



Amazon Prime is billing my credit card for non-existent subscription services. I had a Prime Account for groceries more than 5 years ago however cancelled it via the website and removed all payment methods. My cancellation was due to fraud charges by some unknown party/entity for ESPN channels and play subscriptions that I NEVER signed up for or received. Accordingly, both the account and the charges are fraudulent. I hate Amazon as it is **** with fraud. Additionally when I canceled my ill-fated account-I removed all payment methods/credit cards indicated on the defunct account to avoid the fraud. My credit card company instructed me to contact Amazon about the forced authorizations however it is impossible to contact Amazon to file a complaint unless you reactivate an email and verify an account with them. I will do no such thing as I do not want to deal with the prior cancelled account because you know..I cancelled it. In all, I want the charges to stop as well as get a contact number for those customers subjected to fraud by way of Amazon.

Complaint Type: Billing/Collection Issues**Status:** Answered ?

04/26/2022



I have been getting billed by Amazon for Prime services for a long while now without consent. I have tried to cancel this many times, and Amazon reps by phone and messaging have all REFUSED to help me regain access to the account (not accepting my password, won't let me change it, won't access my account for me, won't cancel services). I have been back and forth with them for MONTHS now, and they still REFUSE to help. I need the BBB's help to resolve this, and be reimbursed for the unauthorized billing, along with canceling the account, as I will never give them another ***** after this incident.



08/06/2021

Amazon keeps charging me for a Prime membership fee even though I never signed up for it, and I don't want. I have asked them to cancel it multiple times and turn off whatever setting is causing this, and still it appears. It has taken me so much time to cancel this charge each month.



09/25/2021

I have an Amazon Prime account which I use to be able to get free shipping. I had decided to cancel the account on the 14th of September, since I was not using it. I was sent a message that I would be refunded \$13.90 in 3-5 business days. I checked the account on the 25th of September, with no refund. I called customer service and found that they charged my daughters card instead of mine. I remove my cards after 24 hours due to hacking. Customer service says they charged my daughter and then sent her the refund. The last time my daughter used Amazon was in April, which her card was also promptly removed. The only cards that show up on my account is my two cards. Why did Amazon charge someone who is not on the account and then refund money that was not theirs. When asked to speak to someone who is in charged, the CS rep stated you can go no further. I would like to have this resolved with public knowledge known. Amazon does not erase your cards when you remove them from the site.



08/23/2021

I keep getting charged and pay for Amazon prime even though I canceled the service months ago both online and via phone call. I ordered a phone for my elderly father and it said "delivery due Thursayd...the delivery due Friday then delivery due Saturday and now it says delayed. It is a criminal money mongering gimmick to get people to pay inflated prices for speedy delivery. It is fraud and I want restitution. I canceled this service long ago. I also kept getting charged for Amazon music after canceling it. I am no longer being charged for that, however. They gave me a credit for false charges for that. Amazon is stealing millions. Unreal this is allowed to happen. Also...as an American English speaking person I would expect to call and talk to someone who speaks clear english...not the case with my Amazon experience.



08/17/2021

I signed up for a free trial at Amazon Prime Video and ended it before the free trial was up. I received a notice that the Prime Membership was paused on March 13, 2021. But I started seeing charge of \$5.99 on my March Credit Card dated Feb, March, April, June and July 18th each month Under Amazon Video. I contacted them and they said there were no such charges. I forwarded them scans of all the bills as well as the charges and of the membership being paused. I have tried to contact them for a confirmation of the documents, but they just send long emails with all the ways to call them with no mention of my claim.



08/02/2021

I just learned today that Amazon Prime has been double billing me. They opened an acct by my email and by my cell phone and both charged me \$16.14/mo for at least 2 years. I also learned that they have been charging me for 3 video services that I never ordered and have not used: ****, *** and **** *. I want a history of charges to these two accounts and want my money refunded. The person on the phone would only refund 3 months of charges. And they refuse to print my history. They only transferred me to the next person and I had to repeat the whole thing over and over. They do it to irritate customers. Very fed up of them. But they know what they're doing and they want to make it impossible to get info. If they are intelligent enough to double bill me, then they can produce the billing history so I know who much they've stolen from me.



07/18/2021

Every month Amazon takes 13.63 from my checking for a Amazon Prime membership. I canceled my prime membership months ago. I have to fight every month to get my money back. This month they charged me again 13.63.



07/13/2021

Charged \$13.60 for Amazon Prime account without my permission. I do not want Amazon Prime, I did not request it, this \$ was stolen from my account & not refunded immediately when requested.



07/07/2021

In June AMAZON selected me for a free Amazon prime trial without my knowledge. 30 days later my bank account was charged 12.99. I complained & a refund was issued. The same has occurred in July with an Amazon prime charge I never set up. I have tried to resolve this with customer service in June 2021 and now July 2021. I understand when trials are set up inadvertently but that's not the scenario. Please help investigate and uncover this free trial added without my permission



07/07/2021

I am getting charged for an Amazon Prime account that I did not authorize on my **** Shop Your Way credit card. I was unaware I was being billed initially and I never signed up for this. I contacted the credit card company and they told me to resolve it with Amazon Prime. I contacted Amazon Prime and they removed the charge but I am still getting billed monthly. Amazon is aware of the account, so it exists, however, when I go online to cancel it there, the account does not exist. Amazon Account number: ***** My email: ***** My phone number: ***** This is the phone number and email address that I used to contact Amazon with.



06/11/2021

I had a free trial with Amazon for their Prime service. On May 30, I checked on their website and was told the trial lasted for another 105 days. On June 1 I was charged \$8.71 for Amazon Music, but I never authorized any subscription to Amazon Music or approved any other Amazon Music transaction. It looks like they lied about the free trial to charge me for their services.



06/10/2021

I noticed a charge on my bank statement from Amazon Prime for \$13.88. I didn't know what that charge was for so I called Amazon. I was told it was for my Amazon Prime subscription. I told her I didn't have/need a subscription since a friend added me to her account (as allowed by Amazon). I asked when did I start this subscription and was told July 2019!! The agent tried to be helpful, but after several holds I was told the only thing she could do was offer me 6 months refund. I asked to talk with a supervisor. I explained it all again to a gentleman who didn't seem to care. He asked if I realized how many times I had ordered getting the free Prime shipping rates? I told him I had been getting this because of my friend. I asked how did I subscribe? He said it was because I had clicked on the 1-2 day Prime ship rate. He also said I had been sent an email letting me know. I asked if he could provide a copy and he said no. I did not agree to this subscription and would like a total refund



06/04/2021

I had a Amazon prime account. I chose to cancel it and not renew it. But for the last 5 months it continues to charge different cards that are in my account. I have called each month and they continue to tell me that it will not try to renew for the next month. But each month it continues to do it. I am tired of calling each month to have it stoped. I have chosen "online" as well as had the customer service people I have spoken to each month stop it from doing it.



05/29/2021

In approximately early October of 2020 I was blocked from a consumer account with Amazon. I was upset about it initially but after about a month I gave in and just figured oh well, I will utilize other businesses for what I need. However, Amazon continued to charge for prime until today May 29th because I cancelled over the phone. Every month I was charged I called and spoke to their representatives who told me that they were escalating the issue to get my account back and they couldn't cancel because my account was on hold. Finally today May 29th, 2021 I was told by a representative that I had to dispute the charges with my bank. This is fraud and absolutely ridiculous that I have been charged for prime for 7 months when I kept getting told they were trying to fix knowing very well that nothing could be done. It's sad that a big corporation like Amazon is this way. I have times and dates of calls and also my bank statements showing charges if needed.



05/27/2021

In January of 2021 Amazon started charging my card for two memberships. 1/04/2021 - 13.90 1/12/2021 - 14.03 2/03/2021 - 13.90 2/12/2021 - 14.03. I caught this error in February and tried to cancel this membership and the second membership they said I had. 3/12/2021 - 14.03 This was the only charge. (This shouldn't have been charged at all) 4/07/2021 - 13.90 - They added back the account I canceled. (This has yet to be refunded) 4/12/2021 - Another 14.03 charge (This has been refunded) 5/12/2021 - Again another 14.03 charged for a canceled membership. (Agent today said they are refunding this) I am so tired of dealing with this company I need something done. Because no one that helps me does it right and I keep getting charged for services I'm not even using because I canceled them.



04/29/2021

On April 24, I found an offer in my Amazon account (which I was logged into at the time) offering me a free 30-day trial for Amazon Prime. I signed up for the free 30-day trial and then was immediately billed for it. I have contacted Amazon numerous times to attempt to resolve this and here is the litany of nonsense I have been told: 1. I have more than 1 Amazon account (not true) 2. I signed up on my phone and that's why it is not free (also not true--you can't sign up for prime on the mobile app) 3. I was not logged into my account when I clicked on the offer; had I been logged in I would not have been able to sign up (also not true) 4. There was a system error that offered me the free trial, so Amazon is not responsible for it All of the above is, of course, absolute nonsense and there is no way all of these things could be true at the same time. In addition, when speaking with Amazon, I have been interrupted, talked over, hung up on. They have also deleted chat records.



04/14/2021

15 Months of subscription Charges for Amazon Kids charged without consent. These Charges were never authorized and started auto charging a year after the children were gifted Amazon Fire tablets for Christmas. The Tablets required to be hooked up to an existing Amazon account to be activated and stated nothing about subscription charges. In addition the Subscription charges did not appear Order history or in Subscriptions. It only appears in Digital Orders. We make no digital order except a reoccurring Prime subscription so we had no reason to check this part of the site



04/10/2021

I was charged for a Amazon Prime yearly membership when I purchased something as a Guest on Amazon. I did not agree to any Prime membership. In fact, my Amazon account was old w incorrect information. Im on fixed income and this may cause my medication payments to bounce. Apparently this a a nationwide problem and Amazon does not stop and target vunerable people.



04/07/2021

We have been charged more than 600 \$ by Amazon for their Kindle Unlimited subscription for more than five years without knowing we had this service. Amazon never sent us any emails or notifications saying we subscribed to this service either. I recently found out about this charge and contacted Amazon immediately, but they said they can only refund the current month and asked us to contact bank for the refund of other charges. Unfortunately, the bank notified us they can only refund a few more months. After all these calls, I only got about 80 \$ back. I feel very disappointed about Amazon customer service and think they cheated their customers money. We also feel very frustrated about this whole process between them and the bank. I sincerely hope you can help us solve this problem and recover our losses.



03/03/2021

On March 2, 2021, Amazon charged me for a service I did not sign up for. As always, the customer must file a formal complaint to speak to anyone at Amazon because Amazon thinks they're too good to communicate with their customers via email.

166. Other subscribers to the Amazon Subscriptions left similar complaints on the Trustpilot website:¹⁴⁰



Apr 15, 2022

absolutely disgusting

absolutely disgusting, even when you cancel a subscription and get confirmation that's been cancelled they still take money from you and tell you it's still active, I cancelled it for a reason because I don't want it anymore.



Mar 20, 2022

Trick Subscribe Button for Amazon Prime

So annoyed. I was clicking through the cart of amazon to work out what the shipping costs would be when an ad for Amazon Prime and their 'free shipping' (I mean, you pay for the subscription) came up. The button on the right said continue and I clicked on it before realising that in a small print underneath that it said 'with Amazon Prime' and that the button to just continue without buying Prime was in tiny blue font on the other side of the screen. I'm sure they purposely swapped around the visual signifiers to confuse people. It's just such a doggy way to do business.

¹⁴⁰ See <https://www.trustpilot.com/review/www.amazon.com?search=subscription&stars=1&stars=2>; <https://www.trustpilot.com/review/amazonprime.com?stars=1&stars=2>; <https://www.trustpilot.com/review/primevideo.com?stars=1&search=cancel> (last accessed June 14, 2022).



Updated Feb 25, 2022

Amazon Prime subscription nightmare

My prime subscription has been cancelled for 3 months and every month the bank charge keeps coming up. The consultants at customer care keep redirecting me to different places but I can't seem to stop the transaction. Canceling an account is the biggest rigmarole and there just doesn't seem to be a solution. I keep being redirected and it feels like it is set up in such a difficult way so that it makes it exhausting for you and eventually you just give up. But at the same time I don't even have access to the account anymore. What a mess.



Jan 19, 2022

Audible is charging my CC even tgh...

Audible is charging my CC even tgh officially I do not have any acc with Audible I used to. BC my acc is not active I can not close it online. Now Audible is saying I have to shut down my Amazon acc to end the Audible subscription. If you call they do not even try to help just hang up .Nice Audible if I closew my Amazon acc I loose Prime Photos MUsic etc. Do not trust Amazon with your stuff



Jan 10, 2022

I joined Amazon Prime 3 months ago ,all...

I joined Amazon Prime 3 months ago ,all was good until i noticed they were not only taking one subscription but two,one from the uk and one from the USA apparently this is a common problem. Trying to sort it out isa a nightmare, can,t find who i have to contact ,UK says it,s the USA,the USA says it,s UK,when i did manage to speak to a human she was in INDIA and i could not understand what she was saying. I will never deal with Amazon again,



Dec 2, 2021

I contacted the Amazon prime customer...

I contacted the Amazon prime customer service chat option when my 30 day free trial stopped working after 2 days because it was trying to take money out of my account. Spoke with someone called Zee. Beyond angry and frustrated with the experience I had. Yes she was polite, very professional, I will give her that. But my god, no matter what I said she asked the same question over and over insinuating that the free trial not working was my fault because I don't have funds in my card. Hun it's a free trial!! I then was made to add a new card THREE TIMES because she did not listen when I told her I updated it the first time! She then told me my only option was to cancel the subscription and resubscribe and pay!! And that I'd have to wait on a refund which I was not going to believe after she had been extremely useless!! All of this way over one hour! She then magically fixed the issue which made me even angrier as she could've done that in the first place instead of insisting the only option was either update my card or cancelling and resubscribing! A simple 10 minute query turned into a one hour fiasco! Never again



A day ago

Received false notification of effective date of increase & funds not returned

I was sent an email by Amazon on Feb.18 stating that annual Prime subscription fee would be raised after March 25. Since my renewal date was March 20, I believed that my 2022 renewal would be at price pre-increase, \$119 instead of \$139. When I contested this charge, I was told to pay up or my subscription would be cancelled. I accepted this, but Amazon has been contesting my claim with my Visa credit account & Chase Bank refuses to reverse this charge.



A day ago

Amazon is a scam

Amazon is a scam. The no way to stop them charging you for the Prime membership. Cancelling does not work. They keep renewing it themselves.



A day ago

Amazon Prime

Tried to phone Amazon prime as they've been charging my husband for it. He's been in hospital since January 2022. There is no monies in his account so I thought I will let Amazon Prime know that he won't be coming home, therefore to cancel it. I was on the phone for 34 minutes and still the operator couldn't get the email address down properly even using the phonetic alphabet. In the end I was screaming at him to put me onto a manager. So stressful which I don't need at present. He wouldn't and said a manager would phone me back in 15 minutes. Been over an hour now and no phone call. Well now they will have to sue him for the money as I can't afford it and I'm only sorting his things out as a friend as we've been separated 3 years. Cannot believe it took 34 minutes and still he couldn't get the email in the correct order. I'm surprised they run a business.



2 days ago

Being charged twice for an Amazon Prime...

Being charged twice for an Amazon Prime subscription is not where it's at for me. Trying to get assistance is also a mission, so unfortunately I've had to cancel my subscription.



7 days ago

This whole amazon prime thing SHOULD be...

This whole amazon prime thing SHOULD be called SCAM.. There is no part I need on amazon which supports amazon prime delivery, there is no free film on prime video, all which I want to watch are extra paid and prime gaming gives me constant errors so I can't claim anything. THEY EVEN CHARGE YOU FOR FREE TRIAL AND IF YOU CANCEL YOU WILL LOSE IT IMMEDIATELY!! What a joke



May 22, 2022

Watch your checking account

Watch your checking account! Amazon online is not complying with subscription cancelations. Second month I had to call them to cancel a subscription and on top of it all I was on a shared account with my wife's account. Are they stealing? Use your own judgement! Now 7-10 days to get a refund? Sure, Amazon gets rich off of false billing with bank interest holding on to yours and my money. I'm skeptical of Amazon policies and people friendly act. You should be aware of all activity in your account and hold Amazon accountable for prime benefits. 2 day max delivery has vanished. Another review....



Updated May 14, 2022

Don't even trust amazon prime account...

Don't even trust amazon prime account which they are promising and it will never happens, when you call them they can say only to you sorry nothing else if you wish to speak with their manager you have to wait like 2 hours if you're lucky they might give you a call otherwise you have to call by your self again and that's why Jeff made an fortunes on customers like us they don't really give a **** about you the only thing matters them is your money nothing else.



Mar 24, 2022

Bait and switch.I

Signed up for their 30 day free trial. Was charged \$8.20. I called and was told I was not eligible for their 30 day free trial despite never having used them before. I cancelled membership and am awaiting a refund. Takes them 5 seconds to take the money out of my account, but 3-5 days to put back in. It was a bait and switch. Very disappointing and a waste of time for me.



Colin Billington

3 reviews



May 6, 2021

Videos limited and access problems

Could not access videos wanted to charge me all the time and was very limited selection anyway. Also the number of steps to **cancel** subscription was ridiculous.



Pro loque

5 reviews





Updated Apr 29, 2021

prime video keep charging membership

I though I did **cancel** the subscription and then found out they still charged me for the membership. They make it difficult to **cancel** the membership. I have removed my credit card from amazon as they can't be trusted.

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Philippe Treacy
 1 review


Mar 16, 2021

Impossible to cancel

Impossible to **cancel**. Can't do it on the app you need to use your browser and then when you click the **cancel** membership button nothing happens and my card still gets charged. When I went to contest the charge via a chargeback they started charging my girlfriends credit card. Avoid at all costs.


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Feb 1, 2021

Amazon Prime is rammed down the throat...

Amazon Prime is rammed down the throat of anyone who logs in. There are many ways that anyone with one wrong click can end up with an Unwanted Prime account. It is made much more difficult to **cancel** this unwanted option. The cancellation page is buried down inside your account details. When you do reach it and select **Cancel** it does not **cancel** but offers to Keep this unwanted option. When you again opt to **cancel** it still does not **cancel** but again offers to keep this unwanted option. When you select to **cancel** for the 3rd time it still does not **cancel** for the next month. There seems to be no-way of Immediately cancelling an accidental/unwanted Prime membership! 1 click to accidentally get Immediate unwanted Prime membership. After going to your Account Details it's 3 clicks to be offered cancellation starting Next Month!


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Feb 1, 2021

Very underhanded how they cojole you...

Very underhanded how they cojole you into signing up & make it very difficult to **cancel**. It must be bordering on misleading consumers I think. A bit shameful to be honest how they do it.


19
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21


Jan 2, 2021

Unwanted prime membership

Ordered an item that came with free delivery only to find that I had been charged for prime membership. Despite the free postage outside of prime I was charged 50% of the monthly fee to **cancel** my 2 hour 'unused' prime membership. Complete rip off


22
23
24


Dec 29, 2020

Unwanted amazon prime

After buying a item off amazon I find that a substription for amazon prime was taken from my bank account when I had not subscribed and it's not easy to **cancel**. I shall not be buying anything else from amazon disgusting

25
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Nov 18, 2020

Very difficult to find on the site...

Very difficult to find on the site where to **cancel** membership. This is obviously a cunning and deceptive method Amazon uses to prevent people cancelling their membership

WF Will Fix
1 review

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Updated Nov 14, 2020

This is how Amazon became one of the...

This is how Amazon became one of the biggest foundation. You buy one item, could be simple like I did \$16 thing. With no contract it took 5 monthly payments of Amazon prime then I worked on to cease it, no one click to **cancel**. I talked this issue out and found millions are falling in the same trap. Amazon guy see u in hell for stealing people's money.

MM Mr Mc Donald
13 reviews

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Nov 3, 2020

Be very careful with this service

Be very careful with this sErvice. It seems that you are signed up for it whatever you order on their website. I have had to **cancel** this service now 4 times and have decided not to order from Amazon any more as they hide the fact they are signing you up fpr the service which isn't worth it anyway. It seems whatever you do at checkout they decide to sign you up even if you don't want it, BE CAREFUL !!!

RK Rick Kelso
1 review

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Apr 7, 2020

I don't know how I even became a member...

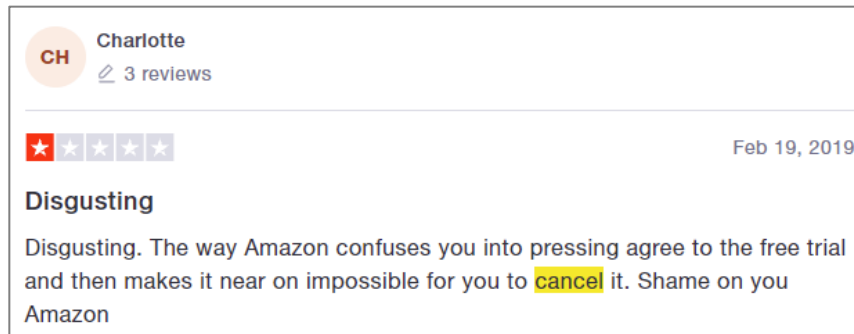
I don't know how I even became a member of Amazon Prime. But I noticed that I am being billed \$12.99 for Amazon Prime. I called to **cancel** it and I get a recording telling me that they are not answering the phone and I can do business with them by logging into my account. Problem is how do I get credited for the 2 months they billed me for?

FJ Freespeech1 June
2 reviews

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Updated Mar 5, 2020

I clicked for 30 day free trial

I clicked for 30 day free trial, couldn't stream the series I wanted, after 30 days they started debiting my card without advising me they'd signed me up for paid membership! It's taken two days to **cancel** everything, I have asked for money back, i will see! Surely that is illegal if you just start with the free trial!!



167. Yet more unhappy subscribers left complaints in the comments of a YouTube video created to aid consumers in navigating the confusing Amazon Subscription cancellation process. Many were grateful to the video creator for explaining how to cancel where Defendants failed.¹⁴¹

Drain Yöu 2 months ago

I'm having some trouble, mines doesn't give me the option to cancel it only gives me the option to update my settings. I accidentally signed up for a free trial while ordering something and it wont let me cancel the subscription.

Chan Pei Sen 4 months ago

I want to cancel my amazon prime free trial but there is literally no option to do so. On the Manage Membership panel, mine only has the option to Update your Settings, whereas this video shows that I should have the option to Update, cancel and more. Can I get some help?

Knott Reel 5 months ago

Thanks for the great instructions. Like many of you I felt I was tricked into Prime. I tried three times to make a purchase and somehow Prime was attached and I didn't remember adding it. They shouldn't be allowed to take advantage of stupid people like me.

DeZeR 5 months ago

They took money from me today and I did not know. But please can any one help me if it is possible to get my money back. Please.

Scropiotrus ASMR 5 months ago

I cancelled it and got charged! Wtf!!

borg386 5 months ago

I canceled mine 2 months ago and they continue to charge my card. This company is such a rip off!

Jasmin Blake 7 months ago

Thanks, Amazon are an unconscionable company who need to be investigated. I am finding it confusing and pretty much impossible to cancel a service I never wanted but is set up on the website to be very easily tapped when selecting delivery options for other goods purchased.

Johnny Connelly 8 months ago (edited)

They bloody trick you onto it then make it impossible to find how to cancel,they are greedy.



Johnny Connelly 1 week ago (edited)
















They bloody trick you onto it then make it impossible to find how to cancel,they are greedy.



Mickey 3 months ago

thats weird, I cancelled my prime trial but I just found out I've been charged for 4 months. I didn't use Amazon in those 4 months RIP

¹⁴¹ See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YUIGTOaHsIM> (last accessed June 14, 2022).

- 1  **Starfish_central** 3 months ago
Yesterday I went on Amazon to buy something and I was signed up to the Amazon Prime free trial even though I didn't want it!!! There was no option to buy the item without having to sign up for Amazon Prime!!!! Surely this cannot be legal? It puts me off from buying from Amazon with them doing this shady practice. I cancelled my free trial to Amazon Prime as soon as I had finished my purchase.
- 2  **snuppiioo1** 4 months ago
I got 'tricked' into it. Something like that should be criminal because I never wanted it, I don't use Amazon that much and they had booked money from my bank account for months and I didn't pay attention to it. Thanks for the help.
- 3  **Indira Cornejo Lima** 4 months ago
Hi. Thanks for the video, but it didn't worked out for me. In my account it is shown as I wasn't subscribed but when I checked my bank account, I can see Amazon is taking money from my bank. What should I do. I can afford it T.T
- 4  **Andi Sharku** 7 months ago
I got a free trial then ended it the next day and now 5 months later I just realized I've been paying for it on my dads credit card. Such a waste of money since I barely use Amazon.
- 5  **Violet** 7 months ago
I stopped my trial and they still charged me
- 6  **Scott Richards** 7 months ago
I wish it was as easy to cancel stuff as they make it to buy stuff .
- 7  **no commentary gaming** 8 months ago
It's so annoying how they trick you into doing the free trial and then make it so difficult to stop it
- 8  **Mista J** 8 months ago
Thank you sir it literally wouldn't let me cancel on my app
- 9  **remdrops** 9 months ago
thank you so much for this! english is not my first language so it made it really confusing when i checked out and clicked on the free shipping offer with prime. its so confusing but i'm definitely canceling right now!
- 10  **Teddy Bear** 9 months ago
Many thanks for this information and have now unsubscribed, tricked into subscribing, which they did once before. I did not know I was on Amazon free trial till an email came through. I am still fuming
- 11  **Janet Winslow** 10 months ago
Excellent. Very helpful. Not easy to find without your video. Thank you!
- 12  **Akuma** 1 year ago
I didn't even realize I bought it and I'm not sure if it canceled.
- 13  **Olusoga Adamo** 1 year ago
Thank you. I could not (for the life of me) see how to do this without your video - why so hard Amazon!!!!
- 14  **Will3116** 1 year ago
If you don't end your free trial subscription you will automatically start paying which is fucking stupid btw and for some reason I can't cancel mine and not even with this video's help which is fucking fantastic.
- 15  **Andrea Serrato** 1 year ago
Sometimes I think companies make it hard to un subscribe to their services... thank you for sharing this!!

16 168. The above reviews are just a sampling of numerous negative reviews consumers
17 have left regarding Defendants' Amazon Subscriptions and the unclear cancellation policies and
18 confusing billing associated with the Subscriptions. As discussed below, the above online
19 consumer complaints reveal a widespread pattern of uniform unlawful conduct by Defendants,
20 underscoring the artifice devised and employed by Defendants to lure and deceive millions of
21 consumers into remaining enrolled in their paid Amazon Subscription programs.

22 **D. Background on California, Oregon, and Virginia law as relevant to alternative** 23 **claims**

24 **1. California's Automatic Renewal Law**

25 169. In 2010, the California Legislature enacted the Automatic Renewal Law (the
26 "California ARL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17600, *et seq.*, with the intent to "end the practice
27 of ongoing charging of consumer credit or debit cards or third party payment accounts without the
28 consumers' explicit consent for ongoing shipments of a product or ongoing deliveries of service."

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17600 (statement of legislative intent). More recently, in 2018, California's Senate Bill 313 amended Section 17602 of the California ARL, adding new requirements meant to increase consumer protections for, among other things, orders that contain free trial and promotional pricing, and subscription agreements entered into online.

170. The California ARL makes it "unlawful for any business making an automatic renewal or continuous service offer to a consumer in this state to ... (3) Fail to provide an acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal offer terms or continuous service offer terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer. If the automatic renewal offer or continuous service offer includes a free gift or trial, the business shall also disclose in the acknowledgment how to cancel, and allow the consumer to cancel, the automatic renewal or continuous service before the consumer pays for the goods or services. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3).

171. Section 17602(b) of the ARL further provides:

A business that makes an automatic renewal offer or continuous service offer shall provide another cost-effective, timely, and easy-to-use mechanism for cancellation that shall be described in the acknowledgment specified in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a).

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(b).

172. Additionally, following the 2018 amendment to the California ARL, the updated law requires e-commerce sellers, doing business in California, to allow online cancellation of auto-renewing memberships or recurring purchases that were initiated online. Specifically, Section 17602(c) provides:

[A] consumer who accepts an automatic renewal or continuous service offer online shall be allowed to terminate the automatic renewal or continuous service *exclusively online*, which may include a termination email formatted and provided by the business that a consumer can send to the business without additional information.

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(c) (emphasis added). The updated California ARL also requires a seller who provides an automatic offer that includes a free gift, trial, or promotional pricing to notify consumers about how to cancel the auto-renewal before they are charged. Sellers must

1 also explain the price to be charged when the promotion or free trial ends. If the initial offer is
2 at a promotional price that is only for a limited time and will increase later, the seller must
3 obtain consumer consent to the non-discounted price prior to billing. *Id.*

4 173. Section 17601(a) of the California ARL defines the term “Automatic renewal” as
5 a “plan or arrangement in which a paid subscription or purchasing agreement is automatically
6 renewed at the end of a definite term for a subsequent term.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17601(a).

7 174. Section 17601(b) of the California ARL defines the term “Automatic renewal offer
8 terms” as “the following clear and conspicuous disclosures: (1) That the subscription or
9 purchasing agreement will continue until the consumer cancels. (2) The description of the
10 cancellation policy that applies to the offer. (3) The recurring charges that will be charged to the
11 consumer’s credit or debit card or payment account with a third party as part of the automatic
12 renewal plan or arrangement, and that the amount of the charge may change, if that is the case,
13 and the amount to which the charge will change, if known. (4) The length of the automatic renewal
14 term or that the service is continuous, unless the length of the term is chosen by the consumer. (5)
15 The minimum purchase obligation, if any.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17601(b).

16 175. Pursuant to Section 17601(c) of the California ARL, “clear and conspicuous” or
17 “clearly and conspicuously” means “in larger type than the surrounding text, or in contrasting
18 type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the same size, or set off from the surrounding text of
19 the same size by symbol ls or other marks, in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language.”
20 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17601(c).

21 176. Finally, Section 17603 of the California ARL provides that where a “business sends
22 any goods, wares, merchandise, or products to a consumer, under a continuous service agreement
23 or automatic renewal of a purchase, without first obtaining the consumer’s affirmative consent[.]”
24 the material sent will be deemed “an unconditional gift to the consumer, who may use or dispose
25 of the same in any manner he or she sees fit without any obligation whatsoever on the consumer’s
26 part to the business[.]” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17603.

27 177. As alleged below, Defendants’ practices on the Amazon Platform systematically
28 violate Sections 17602(a)(3) and 17602(c) of the California ARL.

2. Oregon's Automatic Renewal Law

178. In 2011, with the passage of Oregon's Senate Bill 487, the Oregon Legislature enacted the Automatic Renewal Law (the "Oregon ARL"), ORS 646A.292-646A.295, with the intent to "end the practice of ongoing charging of consumer credit or debit cards or third party payment accounts without the consumers' explicit consent for ongoing shipments of a product or ongoing deliveries of service." ORS 646A.292 (statement of legislative intent).¹⁴²

179. The Oregon ARL makes it "unlawful for a person that makes an automatic renewal or continuous service offer to a consumer in this state to ... (c) Fail to provide an acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal offer terms or continuous service offer terms and information regarding how to cancel in a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer. If the offer includes a free trial, the person shall also disclose in the acknowledgment how to cancel and allow the consumer to cancel before the consumer pays for the goods or services. ORS 646A.295(1)(c). The requirements of ORS 646A.295(1)(c) "may be fulfilled after completion of the initial order." ORS 646A.295(4).

¹⁴² This intent is further underscored by the legislative history surrounding the ARL's enactment in Oregon:

The Senate took final action on a bill [Senate Bill 487] this afternoon that will give consumers greater protection from getting trapped in cyclical automatic renewal agreements that can become expensive and burdensome. ...

"The problem with some automatic renewals is that consumers may think they're purchasing an item once or for a limited amount of time, but poorly disclosed automatic renewal clauses can cause financial hardship and headaches for consumers," said Senator Suzanne Bonamici (D-NW Portland/Washington Co.), chief sponsor of the bill. "Senate Bill 487 will provide consumers with valuable information regarding contact provisions that can potentially save them significant amounts of money."

Several types of consumer contracts typically carry automatic renewal provisions, including newspaper and magazine subscriptions and home alarm services. Currently, many automatic renewal clauses are hidden in the fine print of an advertisement's offer. ...

"Clear and easy to understand disclosures are very basic measures of consumer protection," said Senate Majority Leader Diane Rosenbloom (D-Portland). "This is a simple bill that will help prevent consumers from signing up for more than they bargained for."

Oregon Legislative News Release, Bill will prohibit misleading and costly automatic contract renewals: Senate takes final vote on SB 487, consumer protection victory for Oregonians (June 10, 2011), available at https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/senatedemocrats/Documents/sdo_061011.pdf.

1 180. Additionally, Section 646A.295(2) of the Oregon ARL further provides:

2 A person making automatic renewal or continuous service offers
3 shall provide a toll-free telephone number, electronic mail address,
4 a post-office address only when the person directly bills the
5 consumer, or another cost-effective, timely and easy-to-use
6 mechanism for cancellation that must be described in the
7 acknowledgment required by subsection (1)(c) of this section.

8 ORS 646A.295(2).

9 181. The term “Person” as used in ORS 646A.295 means “natural persons, corporations,
10 trusts, partnerships, incorporated or unincorporated associations and any other legal entity except
11 bodies or officers acting under statutory authority of this state or the United States.” ORS 646.605;
12 *see also* ORS 646A.293(4) (“‘Person’ has the meaning given that term in ORS 646.605[.]”).
13 Defendants are each a “person” under this definition.

14 182. Section 646A.293(1) of the Oregon ARL defines the term “Automatic renewal” as
15 a “plan or arrangement in which a paid subscription or purchasing agreement is automatically
16 renewed at the end of a definite term for a subsequent term.” Section 646A.293(3) similarly
17 defines “Continuous service” as “a plan or arrangement in which a paid subscription or purchasing
18 agreement continues until the consumer cancels the service.” The Amazon Subscriptions
19 constitute “automatic renewal” and/or “continuous service” plans under these definitions.

20 183. Pursuant to Section 646A.293(5) of the Oregon ARL, “Offer terms” means “the
21 following clear and conspicuous disclosures: (a) That the subscription or purchasing agreement
22 will continue until the consumer cancels. (b) The description of the cancellation policy that applies
23 to the offer. (c) The recurring charges that will be charged to the consumer’s credit or debit card
24 or payment account with a third party as part of the automatic renewal or continuous service plan
25 or arrangement, and, if the amount of the charge will change, the amount to which the charge will
26 change, if known. (d) The length of the automatic renewal term or that the service is continuous,
27 unless the length of the term is chosen by the consumer. (e) The minimum purchase obligation, if
28 any.” ORS 646A.293(5)(a)-(e).

184. Section 646A.293(2) of the Oregon ARL defines the term “Clear and conspicuous,”

1 in relevant part, as “in larger type than the surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font or color to
 2 the surrounding text of the same size, or set off from the surrounding text of the same size by
 3 symbols or other marks, in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language.”

4 185. Finally, the Oregon ARL provides that where “a person sends goods, wares,
 5 merchandise or products to a consumer under a continuous service agreement or pursuant to an
 6 automatic renewal of a purchase without first obtaining the consumer’s affirmative consent as
 7 required in [ORS 646A.295(1)], the goods, wares, merchandise or products shall for all purposes
 8 be deemed an unconditional gift to the consumer who may use or dispose of them in any manner
 9 the consumer sees fit without any obligation to the person including, but not limited to, requiring
 10 the consumer to ship, or bear the cost of shipping, any goods, wares, merchandise or products to
 11 the person.” ORS 646A.295(5).

12 186. As alleged below, Defendants’ practices on the Amazon Platform systematically
 13 violate Sections 646A.295(1)(c) and 646A.295(2) of the Oregon ARL. Defendants’
 14 noncompliance with the Oregon ARL is a direct violation of UTPA. *See* ORS 646.608(1)(ttt) (“(1)
 15 A person engages in an unlawful practice if in the course of the person’s business, vocation or
 16 occupation the person does any of the following: ... (ttt) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.295
 17 (Prohibited actions).”).

18 **3. Oregon’s Free Offer Law**

19 187. In 2011, the same year the Oregon ARL was enacted¹⁴³, the Oregon Legislature
 20 also passed Senate Bill 292, thereby enacting the FOL, ORS 646.644, which prohibits businesses
 21 from imposing financial obligations on consumers who accept a free offer unless that offer
 22 complies with disclosure, consent, and billing information requirements.¹⁴⁴

24 ¹⁴³ In fact, the Oregon ARL and the FOL were considered during the same legislative session
 25 and as part of the same legislative agenda. *See* Oregon Legislative News Release, *Bill will prohibit*
 26 *misleading and costly automatic contract renewals: Senate takes final vote on SB 487, consumer*
protection victory for Oregonians (June 10, 2011), available at https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/senatedemocrats/Documents/sdo_061011.pdf.

27 ¹⁴⁴ *See id.* (“The Senate []concurred in final amendments for SB 292 this morning, legislation
 28 that prevents sellers from imposing cumbersome financial obligations on consumers who sign up
 for ‘free trial offers.’”)

1 188. For the purposes of the FOL, a “Free offer” means, in relevant part, “an offer of
 2 goods or services without cost[] ... to a consumer that, if accepted, causes the consumer to incur a
 3 financial obligation for[, among other things] ... [e]nrollment in a membership, subscription or
 4 service contract as a result of accepting the offer.” ORS 646.644(1)(e)(A)(iii). Defendants’ offers
 5 for free trials to the Amazon Subscriptions, which are automatically converted to paid
 6 subscriptions upon expiration of the trial period without further authorization sought from or
 7 obtained by consumers, constitute “free offers” plans under this definition.

8 189. The FOL prohibits a person from “mak[ing] a free offer to a consumer, or
 9 impos[ing] a financial obligation on the consumer as a result of the consumer’s acceptance of a
 10 free offer, unless the person provides the consumer with clear and conspicuous information
 11 regarding the terms of the free offer before the consumer agrees to accept the free offer, including[,
 12 in relevant part,] at a minimum:”

13 (a) Identification of all ... enrollments in a membership,
 14 subscription or service contract, that the consumer will receive or
 15 incur a financial obligation for as a result of accepting the free
 offer;

16 (b) The cost to the consumer of any financial obligation the
 17 consumer will incur if the consumer accepts the free offer,
 including any fees or charges;

18 (c) Any requirement[] ... that the consumer take affirmative action
 19 to reject the free offer and instructions about how the consumer is
 20 to indicate the consumer’s rejection of the free offer;

21 (d) A statement[] ... that by accepting the free offer, the consumer
 22 will become obligated for ... enrollment in a membership,
 23 subscription or service contract, unless the consumer takes
 affirmative action to cancel the free offer or otherwise reject ... the
 enrollment in a membership, subscription or service contract;

24 (e) ... [T]he consumer’s right to cancel the free offer using
 25 procedures specifically identified for that purpose that, at a
 26 minimum, enable the consumer to cancel by calling a toll-free
 telephone number or to cancel in a manner substantially similar to
 that by which the consumer accepted the free offer;

27 (f) The time period during which the consumer must cancel in
 28 order to avoid incurring a financial obligation as a result of

1 accepting the free offer; [and]

2 (f) If applicable, the consumer's right to receive a credit on goods
3 or services received as a result of accepting the free offer when the
4 goods or services are returned or rejected, and the time period
5 during which the goods or services must be returned or rejected for
6 the purpose of receiving a credit[.]

7 ORS 646.644(2)(a)-(g) (emphasis added).

8 190. Pursuant to ORS 646.644(1)(c), "Clear and conspicuous information" means
9 "language that is readily understandable and presented in such size, color, contrast and location,
10 or audibility and cadence, compared to other language as to be readily noticed and understood, and
11 that is in close proximity to the request for consent to a free offer."

12 191. Additionally, subsection (4) of the FOL further provides:

13 A person may not impose a financial obligation on a consumer as a
14 result of the consumer's acceptance of a free offer unless the
15 consumer's affirmative consent to the terms of the free offer as set
16 forth in subsection (2) of this section is obtained.

17 ORS 646.644(4) (emphasis added).

18 192. Under ORS 646.644(1)(a), the FOL defines the term "Affirmative consent" as "a
19 consumer's agreement to incur a financial obligation as a result of accepting a free offer, or to
20 provide the consumer's billing information, given or made in the manner specifically identified
21 for the consumer to indicate the consumer's agreement." ORS 646.644(1)(a).

22 193. Subsection (5) of the FOL provides:

23 A person that makes a free offer to a consumer may not fail or refuse
24 to cancel the free offer if the consumer has used, or made reasonable
25 efforts to attempt to use, one of the procedures required by
26 subsection (2)(e) of this section.

27 ORS 646.644(5).

28 194. Pursuant to subsection (6) of the FOL, "[a] person who violates a provision of this
section engages in an unlawful practice subject to enforcement and penalty under ... 646.605
(Definitions for ORS 336.184 and 646.605 to 646.652)[.]" ORS 646.644(6); *see also* ORS
646.608(1)(sss) ("(1) A person engages in an unlawful practice if in the course of the person's

1 business, vocation or occupation the person does any of the following: ... (sss) Violates a provision
2 of ORS 646.644 (Free offer).”).

3 195. As alleged below, Defendants’ practices on the Amazon Platform systematically
4 violate the FOL pursuant to ORS 646.644(2) and ORS 646.644(4). Defendants’ noncompliance
5 with the FOL is a direct violation of UTPA. *See* ORS 646.608(1)(sss).

6 **4. Virginia’s Automatic Renewal Law**

7 196. In 1977, the Virginia Legislature enacted the Virginia Consumer Protection Act
8 (“VCPA”), Va. Code §§ 59.1-196, *et seq.*, with the intent to “promote fair and ethical standards of
9 dealings between suppliers and the consuming public.” Va. Code § 59.1-197 (statement of
10 legislative intent).

11 197. More recently, in 2019, Virginia’s House Bill 911 amended the VCPA to include
12 chapter 17.8, consisting of sections numbered 59.1-207.45 through 59.1-207.49 (the “ARL”),
13 adding new requirements meant to increase consumer protections for, among other things, orders
14 that contain free trial and promotional pricing, and subscription agreements entered into online.
15 Violations of the ARL “constitute a prohibited practice under the provisions of § 59.1-200 and
16 [are] subject to the enforcement provisions of the [VCPA].” Va. Code § 59.1-207.49; *see also* Va.
17 Code § 59.1-200(A)(58) (“A. The following fraudulent acts or practices committed by a supplier
18 in connection with a consumer transaction are hereby declared unlawful: ... 58. Violating any
19 provision of Chapter 17.8 (§ 59.1-207.45 *et seq.*)[.]”).

20 198. The ARL makes it unlawful for any “supplier making an automatic renewal or
21 continuous service offer to a consumer in the Commonwealth [to] ... (3) Fail to provide an
22 acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal offer terms or continuous service offer terms,
23 cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in a manner that is capable of being
24 retained by the consumer. If the offer includes a free trial, the supplier shall also disclose in the
25 acknowledgment how to cancel the free trial before the consumer pays or becomes obligated to
26 pay for the goods or services.” Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(A)(3).

27 199. Section 59.1-207.46(B) of the ARL requires e-commerce sellers, doing business in
28 Virginia, to allow online cancellation of auto-renewing memberships or recurring purchases that

1 were initiated online:

2 A supplier making automatic renewal or continuous service offers
3 shall provide a toll-free telephone number, an electronic mail
4 address, a postal address only when the supplier directly bills the
5 consumer, or another cost-effective, timely, and easy-to-use
6 mechanism for cancellation that shall be described in the
acknowledgment specified in subdivision A 3. Each supplier
making automatic renewal or continuous service offers through an
online website shall make available a conspicuous online option to
cancel a recurring purchase of a good or service.

7 Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(B).

8 200. Section 59.1-207.45 of the ARL defines the term “Automatic renewal” as a “plan
9 or arrangement in which a paid subscription or purchasing agreement is automatically renewed at
10 the end of a definite term for a subsequent term.” Va. Code § 59.1-207.45.

11 201. Section 59.1-207.45 of the ARL defines the term “Automatic renewal offer terms”
12 as “the following clear and conspicuous disclosures: (1) That the subscription or purchasing
13 agreement will continue until the consumer cancels. (2) The description of the cancellation policy
14 that applies to the offer. (3) The recurring charges that will be charged to the consumer’s credit or
15 debit card or payment account with a third party as part of the automatic renewal plan or
16 arrangement, and that the amount of the charge may change, if that is the case, and the amount to
17 which the charge will change, if known. (4) The length of the automatic renewal term or that the
18 service is continuous, unless the length of the term is chosen by the consumer. (5) The minimum
19 purchase obligation, if any.” Va. Code § 59.1-207.45.

20 202. Pursuant to Section 59.1-207.45 of the ARL, “clear and conspicuous” or “clearly
21 and conspicuously” means “in larger type than the surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font,
22 or color to the surrounding text of the same size, or set off from the surrounding text of the same
23 size by symbols or other marks, in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language.” Va. Code
24 § 59.1-207.45.

25 203. Finally, Section 59.1-207.47 of the Virginia ARL provides that “[i]n any case in
26 which a supplier sends any goods, wares, merchandise, or products to a consumer under a
27 continuous service agreement or automatic renewal of a purchase without first obtaining the
28 consumer’s affirmative consent as described in § 59.1-207.46, the goods, wares, merchandise, or

1 products shall for all purposes be deemed an unconditional gift to the consumer, who may use or
 2 dispose of the same in any manner he sees fit without any obligation whatsoever on the consumer's
 3 part to the supplier[.]” Va. Code § 59.1-207.47.

4 204. As alleged below, Defendants’ practices on the Amazon Platform systematically
 5 violate Sections 59.1-207.46(A)(3) and 59.1-207.46(B) of the Virginia ARL.

6 **E. Defendants’ business: the Amazon Subscription enrollment process (including as it**
 7 **pertains to the alternative California, Oregon, and Virginia law claims)**

8 205. At all relevant times, Defendants offered, via the Amazon Platform, various
 9 Amazon Subscriptions for access to exclusive Amazon content, products, and/or services on a
 10 contract or fee basis. The Amazon Subscriptions are offered on a recurring basis for monthly
 11 and/or yearly renewal terms, and all plans automatically renew at the end of the defined renewal
 12 term unless the subscriber cancels. For example, when customers sign up for Amazon Prime on
 13 a free trial basis, at the end of the initial one-month trial period, their subscriptions are converted
 14 to paid subscriptions and charged the full amount, currently \$14.99, for the next month, and every
 15 month thereafter if they do not cancel. Similarly, customers enrolled for the monthly Amazon
 16 Music Unlimited Subscription on a free trial basis are, after the initial trial period, automatically
 17 charged the full standard monthly rate of \$9.99 for the subsequent month, and every month
 18 thereafter if they do not cancel. Likewise, customers enrolled for the monthly Prime Video
 19 Subscription on a free trial basis are, after the initial one-month term, automatically charged the
 20 full standard monthly rate for the subsequent month, and every month thereafter if they do not
 21 cancel. After the initial trial period ends, customers similarly enrolled in a free trial subscription
 22 of Audible are also automatically charged the full standard monthly rate for the subsequent month,
 23 and every month thereafter if they do not cancel.¹⁴⁵ Defendants’ Amazon Subscriptions constitute
 24 automatic renewal and/or continuous service plans or arrangements for the purposes of the
 25 California, Oregon, and Virginia ARL. *See* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17601(a); ORS 646A.293(1),

26 ¹⁴⁵ The enrollment process for Defendants’ monthly and annual subscription offerings for
 27 Amazon Prime Video Channels, Amazon Prime Book Box, Amazon Kids+, Kindle Unlimited,
 28 ComiXology Unlimited, Amazon Subscription Boxes, Blink Subscriptions, and Amazon Photos
 is substantially similar to the above examples.

1 (3); Va. Code § 59.1-207.45.

2 206. To sign up for one of Defendants' Amazon Subscriptions, the consumer must first
3 select a program. From the Amazon Platform, prospective subscribers can review features of—
4 and find links to the individual enrollment webpages for—each of Defendants' subscription
5 offerings, including the Amazon Subscriptions at issue.

6 207. Consumers can sign up for one of Defendants' Amazon Subscription plans through
7 the Amazon Website or, in some cases, the Amazon Apps. Defendants automatically enroll
8 customers who purchase a paid Amazon Subscription or free trial via the Amazon Platform in
9 their chosen Amazon Subscription program going forward, by default. In addition, customers
10 may sign up for some or all of the Amazon Subscriptions on a free-trial basis for a limited time.
11 Nevertheless, customers that enroll in a free trial, like those that sign up for a paid subscription,
12 must provide Defendants their payment information at the time of enrollment. Customers' free
13 trial subscriptions automatically convert to paid monthly subscriptions at the end of the trial
14 period, at which point those users are also enrolled by Defendants in their chosen paid Amazon
15 Subscription program and their Payment Methods are automatically charged by Defendants on a
16 recurring monthly or yearly basis in the amount of the full, promotional, or discounted rate
17 associated with that program, continuing indefinitely until the customer takes affirmative steps to
18 cancel.

19 208. The enrollment process for each Amazon Subscription at issue is substantially the
20 same, regardless of the medium used. In general, after selecting one of the Amazon Subscriptions,
21 those navigating the enrollment process on the Amazon Website are directed to a final webpage
22 (the "Checkout Page"), where prospective subscribers are prompted to input their payment
23 information and then invited to complete their purchase.¹⁴⁶ For the purposes of the California,
24 Oregon, and Virginia ARL and this Complaint, the "relevant portion of the Checkout Page" refers
25

26
27 ¹⁴⁶ Defendants require basic users to register or create an account in order to utilize features on
28 the Amazon Platform, so prospective subscribers to any of the Amazon Subscriptions must either
create an Amazon account or "sign in" to a preexisting Amazon account before they can reach the
Checkout Page.

1 to the text of that portion of the Checkout Page that appears “in visual proximity ... to the request
 2 for consent to the offer” (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(1); ORS 646A.295(1)(a); Va. Code
 3 § 59.1-207.46(A)(1)), which in this case pertains to the text nearby the final yellow button that
 4 customers must press in order to complete the checkout process.

5 209. By way of example, when a consumer signs up for a free trial of Amazon Prime
 6 via his or her computer web browser, the “relevant portion of the Checkout Page” refers to the
 7 disclosures in the block of text immediately below the “Start your 30 day free trial” button (for
 8 free trials, as of at least approximately November 2021¹⁴⁷) or the “Activate Prime benefits” button
 9 (for straight-to-paid Prime subscriptions, as of June 9, 2022), *i.e.*, the “request for consent” (red
 10 boxes added to images for emphasis):¹⁴⁸

11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16 ¹⁴⁷ Note that, following November 2021 (*i.e.*, the approximate date of the exemplar free trial
 17 Amazon Prime Checkout Page shown below, which was captured as a screenshot from
 18 Defendants’ website), Defendants raised the full standard monthly renewal price associated with
 19 Amazon Prime from \$12.99 per month to \$14.99 per month. The new price point went into effect
 for new subscribers on February 25, 2022, and after March 25, 2022 for then-current Prime
 members. Otherwise, the Checkout Page for a free trial to Amazon Prime remains substantially
 and substantively unchanged as of the date of this filing.

20 ¹⁴⁸ Defendants also occasionally offer trial subscriptions at a promotional price for a limited
 21 period of time. For instance, at least as of November 15, 2021, consumers who subscribed to
 22 Prime through Defendants’ website were offered an “Amazon Prime One Week Trial for only
 \$1.99” that, after one week, will automatically renew at the full standard rate of \$12.99 per month.
 On this version of the Amazon Prime Checkout Page, the final yellow checkout button reads “Try
 Prime[,]” with the following text appearing beneath that button:

23 By signing up, you agree to the Amazon Prime Terms and authorize us to charge
 24 default payment method or another payment method on file. **After your One-Week**
 25 **\$1.99 Trial of Amazon Prime, your Amazon Prime membership continues for**
 26 **\$12.99/month until cancelled. If you do not wish to continue for \$12.99/month**
+ any taxes, you may cancel any time by visiting Your Account. For customers
 in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska please visit the Amazon Prime Shipping
Benefits page to check various shipping options.

27 (Bolding in original, underlining added to denote hyperlink.) Of note, beginning in February 2022,
 28 Defendants raised the full standard renewal price associated with Amazon Prime to \$14.99 per
 month or \$139 per year.

Amazon Prime Checkout Page—Free Trial Subscription

prime

We're giving you Prime benefits FREE for 30 days
After your FREE trial, Prime is just \$12.99/month

Free delivery
Free and convenient ways to get millions of items.

Award-Winning Movies & TV Shows
Watch what you love with award-winning Amazon Originals, popular movies, TV shows, and live events.

Over two million songs, ad-free
Millions of ad-free songs and custom playlists from Amazon Music. Listen hands-free with Alexa or on-the-go when you download to your mobile device.

Books, Magazines & More
Unlimited reading on any device

[Are you a student?](#)
[Have an EBT card/receive government assistance?](#)

Payment method
[Masked Card] [change](#)
Amazon gift card balance
1 Your gift card balance, when available, will be used to pay for your Prime membership.

Billing address
[Masked Address] [change](#)

[No Thanks](#) [Start your 30 day free trial](#)

By signing up, you agree to the Amazon Prime Terms and authorize us to charge your default payment method or another payment method on file after your 30 day free trial. **Your Amazon Prime membership continues until cancelled. If you do not wish to continue for \$12.99/month + any taxes, you may cancel any time by visiting Your Account.** For customers in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska please visit the Amazon Prime Shipping Benefits page to check various shipping options.

Amazon Prime Checkout Page—Straight-to-Paid Subscription

prime

Join Amazon Prime
Start an Amazon Prime membership for \$14.99/month to experience the benefits that millions of Prime members enjoy.

Free delivery
Free and convenient ways to get millions of items.

Award-Winning Movies & TV Shows
Watch what you love with award-winning Amazon Originals, popular movies, TV shows, and live events.

Over two million songs, ad-free
Millions of ad-free songs and custom playlists from Amazon Music. Listen hands-free with Alexa or on-the-go when you download to your mobile device.

College deals & exclusive promotions
Top deals for Students on electronics, school supplies and more

[Are you a student?](#)
[Have an EBT card/receive government assistance?](#)

Payment method
Mastercard ending in 3741 [change](#)

Billing address
888 7TH AVE, NEW YORK, NY, 10106-0001, United States [change](#)

[No Thanks](#) [Activate Prime benefits](#)

By signing up, you agree to the Amazon Prime Terms and authorize us to charge default payment method or another payment method on file. **Your Amazon Prime membership continues until cancelled. If you do not wish to continue for \$14.99/month + any taxes, you may cancel any time by visiting Your Account.** For customers in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska please visit the Amazon Prime Shipping Benefits page to check various shipping options.

210. Similarly, the relevant portion of the Checkout Page for a free trial subscription to Amazon Music Unlimited refers to the block of text immediately below the “Sign-up and pay” button (red markings added for emphasis):¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁹ Although, as demonstrated in the varying screenshots above, Defendants have altered the text featured on the Amazon Music Unlimited Checkout Page from time to time, in all cases the relevant portion of the Checkout Page refers to the block of text in immediate proximity to the yellow button that reads “Sign-up and pay.” The top version listing a \$7.99 monthly renewal rate was captured from the Amazon Website on or around November of 2021. The enlarged bottom version listing a \$9.99 monthly renewal rate was captured from the Amazon Website on or around

amazon music
UNLIMITED

Listen to any song, anywhere

Payment method
[Redacted]

Billing address
[Redacted]

Individual plan
3 months FREE - Limited time only
\$7.99 per month - Most Popular Plan

Sign-up and pay
Change or cancel anytime

No thanks, not now Enter promo code

By clicking "Sign-up and pay" you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and authorize us to charge your default card, or another card on file, \$7.99 per month after, plus any taxes after your trial. Your subscription continues until cancelled. Cancel renewal any time by visiting [Your Amazon Music Settings](#). Promotion Terms and Conditions Apply .

© 1996-2021, Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates

Sign-up and pay
Change or cancel anytime

No thanks, not now Enter promo code

By clicking "Sign-up and pay", you agree to Amazon's [Conditions of Use](#) and Music [Terms of Use](#) and authorize us to charge your default card or another card, \$0.00 for the first 90 days and then \$9.99 per month after, plus any taxes. Promotion [Terms and Conditions Apply](#) . Your subscription renews monthly after the introductory offer. Cancel renewal any time by visiting [Your Amazon Music Settings](#).

211. The layout and text of the Checkout Pages for each of the other paid Amazon Subscriptions (including, without limitation, Amazon Prime Video, Amazon Prime Video Channels, Amazon Prime Book Box, Amazon Kids+, Kindle Unlimited, Audible, ComiXology Unlimited, Amazon Subscription Boxes, Amazon Photos, and any other paid Amazon Subscription (but Plaintiffs do not put Subscribe & Save at issue here as the basis for any of their claims herein) is aesthetically and functionally similar to the Checkout Pages for Amazon Prime

June 14, 2022.

1 and Amazon Music Unlimited shown above.¹⁵⁰

2 212. Regardless of how the consumer subscribes (whether via the Amazon Website, on
3 either the desktop or mobile format, or through the Amazon App(s)), and irrespective of which
4 particular Amazon Subscription or of which specific plan the subscriber selects (whether for a
5 monthly or annual renewal term, or for a free trial, straight-to-paid, or discounted-rate student or
6 family subscription), Defendants uniformly fail to disclose the full terms of their auto-renewal
7 programs in the Acknowledgment Email they send to consumers after checkout or provide an
8 ARL-compliant cancellation mechanism.

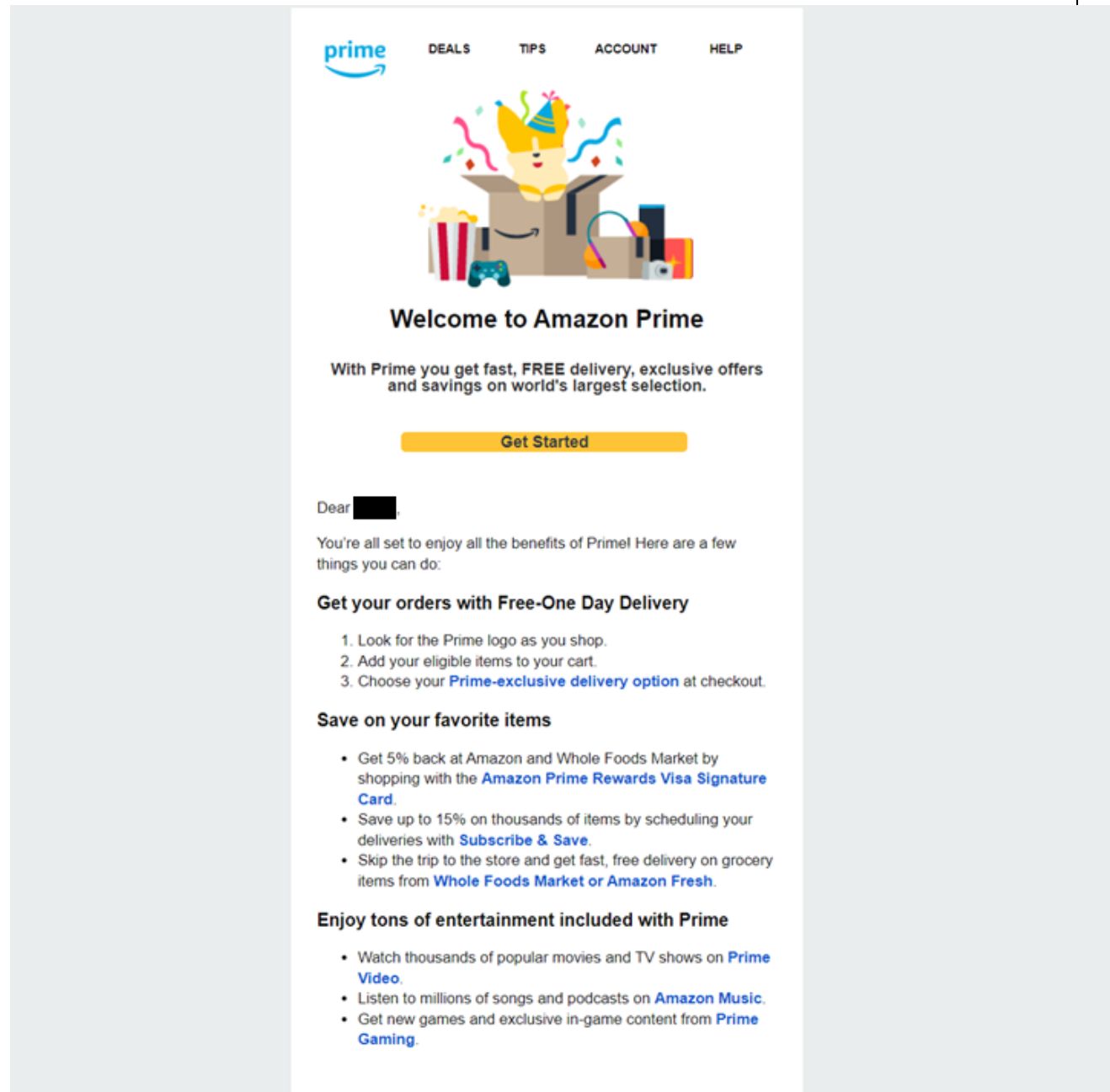
9 **F. Defendants violate California, Oregon, and Virginia Law (pertaining to the**
10 **California, Oregon, and Virginia Plaintiffs' alternative claims thereunder).**

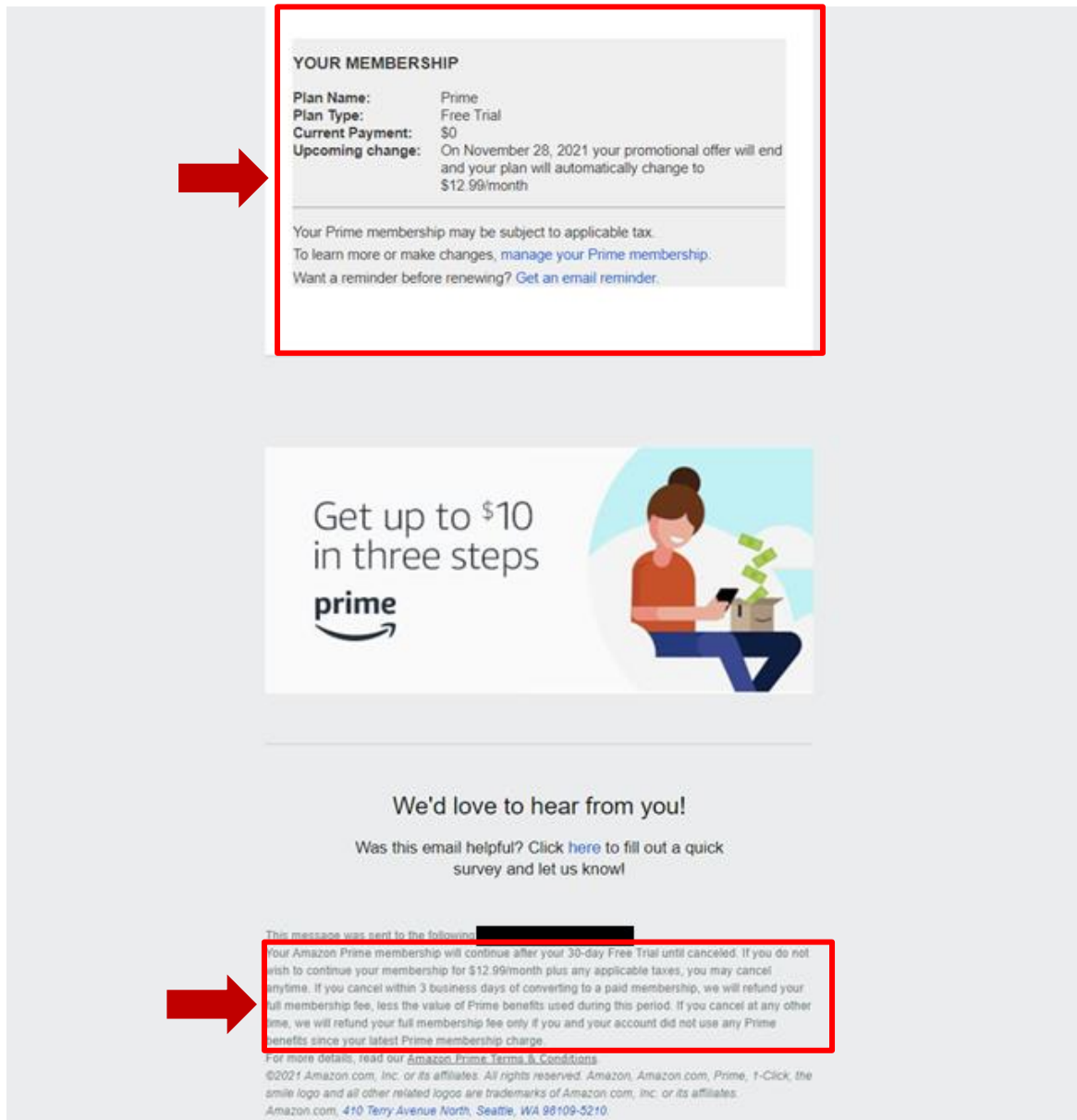
11 213. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to comply with California's, Oregon's, and
12 Virginia's ARL in by failing to provide an acknowledgment that included the automatic renewal
13 offer terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in a manner that is
14 capable of being retained by the consumer, in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3),
15 ORS 646A.295(1)(c), and Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(A)(3). The acknowledgment also fails to
16 disclose a toll-free telephone number or describe another cost-effective, timely and easy-to-use
17 mechanism for cancellation, and in fact Defendants make it exceedingly difficult and
18 unnecessarily confusing for consumers to cancel their Amazon Subscriptions, in violation of
19 California's ARL under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(c), Oregon's ARL under ORS
20 646A.295(2), and Virginia's ARL under Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(B).

21 214. After Plaintiffs and the members of the proposed Classes and Subclass subscribed
22 to one of Defendants' Amazon Subscriptions, Defendants sent to Plaintiffs and the Class email
23 follow-ups regarding their purchases (the "Acknowledgment Emails").

24
25 ¹⁵⁰ Although Defendants have, from time to time, altered the text featured on the Amazon
26 Subscription Checkout Pages, in all cases the relevant portion of the Checkout Page refers to the
27 block of text immediately below the final yellow button that a subscriber must click in order to
28 complete the checkout process, which, in the above examples, reads "Start your 30 day free trial,"
"Try Prime," and "Sign-up and pay." As another example, the final yellow checkout button
featured on the version of the Audible Checkout Page that appeared on Defendants' Website on or
around October 29, 2021, reads "\$0.00 Unlock Free."

215. By way of example, consumers who enroll in Amazon Prime receive an email from Defendants upon completion of the checkout process. The subject line of the Acknowledgment Email Defendants sent to Amazon Prime subscribers (the “Amazon Prime Acknowledgment Email”) stated: “[Subscriber Name], Welcome to Amazon Prime! Enjoy the best of shopping and entertainment.” The body of the Amazon Prime Acknowledgment Email contained the following text and images (red boxes added to emphasize relevant terms):

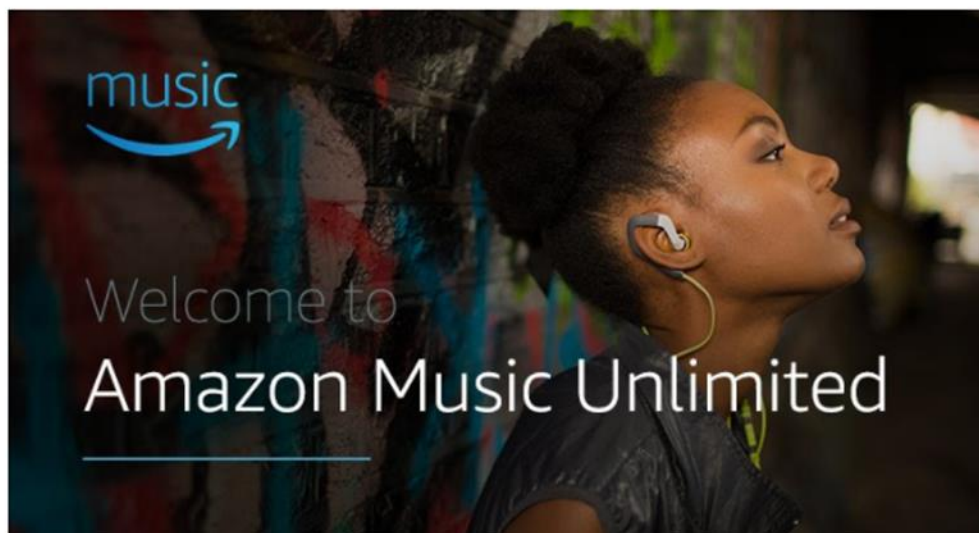




21. Similarly, the subject line of the Acknowledgment Email that Defendants send to consumers who enrolled in a straight-to-paid Amazon Music Unlimited Subscription (the “Amazon Music Unlimited Acknowledgment Email”) states: “Welcome to Amazon Music Unlimited[.]” The body of the Email contained the following text and images (red box added to emphasize relevant terms):

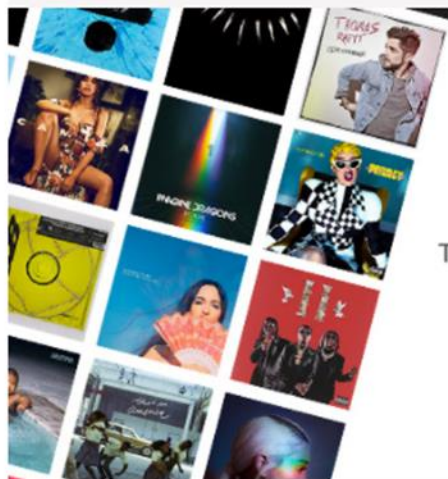
Subject: Welcome to Amazon Music Unlimited

To: <[REDACTED]>



Your free trial has started. You'll now enjoy unlimited streaming of tens of millions of songs, plus thousands of stations and playlists.

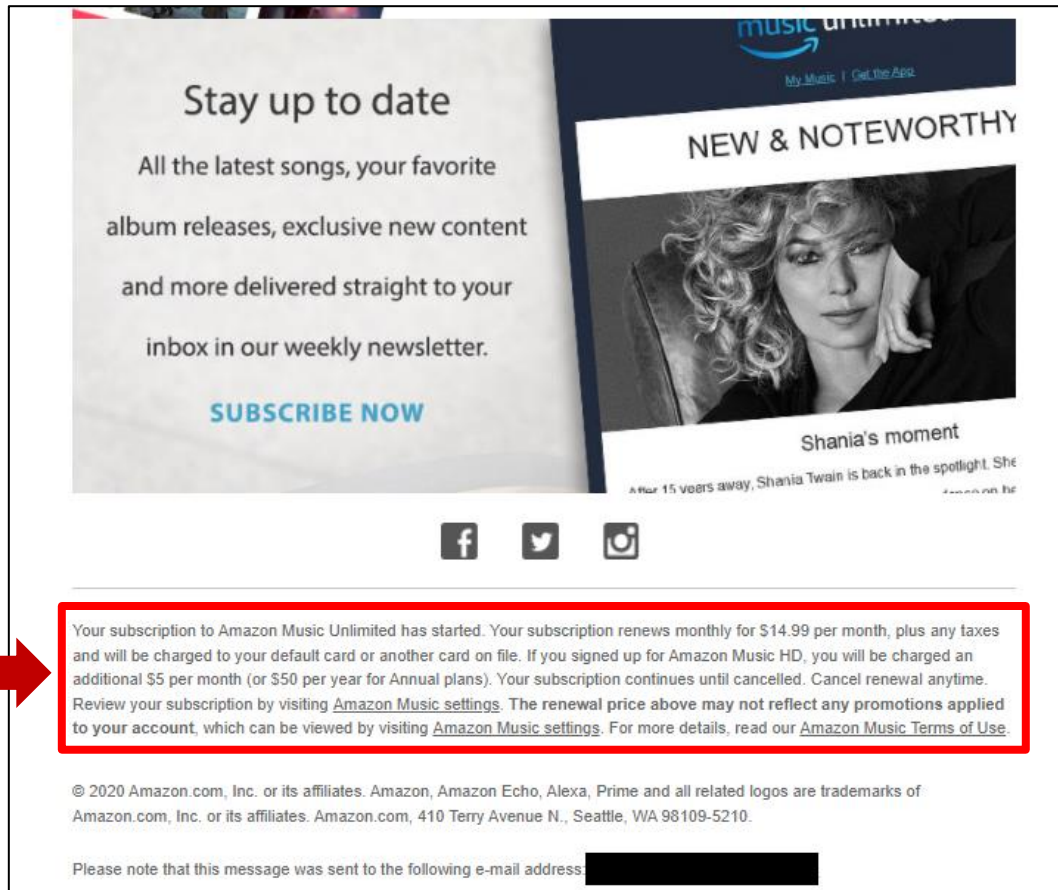
[START LISTENING](#)



Any song, anywhere.

Take your music with you wherever you go with the Amazon music app on your smartphone, desktop, or tablet.

[GET THE APP](#)



217. Likewise, when consumers sign up for a *free trial* subscription to Amazon Music Unlimited (rather than a straight-to-paid subscription, as shown in the example above), Defendants send subscribers a nearly identical Acknowledgment Email featuring substantially the same disclosures, also buried in tiny grey font at the bottom of the email (red box added to screenshot for emphasis):

Your subscription to Amazon Music Unlimited has started. Your subscription costs \$0.00 for the first 3 months and then \$7.99 per month after, plus any taxes and will be charged to your default card or another card on file. Your subscription renews monthly after the introductory offer. Cancel renewal anytime. Review your subscription by visiting [Amazon Music settings](#). The renewal price above may not reflect any promotions applied to your account, which can be viewed by visiting [Amazon Music settings](#). For more details, read our [Amazon Music Terms of Use](#).

218. The other Acknowledgment Emails that Defendants sent, and continue to send, to consumers who enroll in the other Amazon Subscriptions at issue upon completion of the checkout process are substantially similar to the Amazon Prime and Music Unlimited Acknowledgment Emails shown above. The Amazon Acknowledgment Emails—including but not limited to the Acknowledgment Emails shown above for Amazon Prime and Music Unlimited—failed to

1 provide Plaintiffs and members of the Classes with the complete automatic renewal or continuous
2 service terms that applied to the offer, a description of the full cancellation policy, or any specific
3 information regarding how to cancel.

4 219. Specifically, as the above exemplars make clear, the Acknowledgment Emails for
5 the Amazon Subscriptions do not clearly and conspicuously disclose the continuous nature of the
6 subscription or purchasing agreement, and they also fail to adequately or fully describe the
7 complete cancellation policy associated with a consumer's given Amazon Subscription, and the
8 length of the automatic renewal term or that the service is continuous. Any such disclosures of
9 required automatic renewal terms are either missing altogether or are deceptively incomplete,
10 objectively inaccurate, and/or are inconspicuously buried in the tiny, grey fine print at the bottom
11 of the Acknowledgment Emails (*i.e.*, hidden in the fine print).

12 220. For example, although the fine print of the Acknowledgment Emails may also
13 contain some relevant language like that of the corresponding Checkout Pages—indicating
14 (without stating outright) that the subscription or purchasing agreement will continue until the
15 consumer cancels and providing the length of the automatic renewal term or that the service is
16 continuous—any such disclosures are also hidden in the fine print at the bottom of the
17 Acknowledgment Emails in tiny gray font. *See* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17601(b)(1), (4)
18 (defining “Automatic renewal offer terms” to include “clear and conspicuous disclosures[] ...
19 [t]hat the subscription or purchasing agreement will continue until the consumer cancels” and
20 regarding “[t]he length of the automatic renewal term or that the service is continuous”); *accord*
21 ORS 646A.293(5)(a), (c) (same); *accord*, Va. Code § 59.1-207.45 (same). In other words, that
22 disclosure and any others required disclosures accompanying it within the same block of text were
23 presented in such a way that they could be, and were (*e.g.*, by Plaintiff, as alleged below), easily
24 overlooked. Such disclosures are therefore not “clear and conspicuous” as that term is defined by
25 the ARL under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17601(c), ORS 646A.293(2), and Va. Code § 59.1-
26 207.45, in violation of the California, Oregon, and Virginia ARL under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §
27 17602(a)(3), ORS § 646A.295(1)(c), and Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(A)(3), respectively.

28 221. The same is true concerning the cancellation policies applicable to the Amazon

1 Subscriptions, disclosures about which are buried in the fine print of the Acknowledgment Emails
2 or altogether missing from them. Nor is any cancellation information that appears in the fine print
3 regarding cancellation comprehensive. For instance, the Acknowledgment Emails above do not
4 specify that subscribers must not use any benefits prior to cancellation or that cancellation must
5 be affected prior to the next charge to the consumer, as is set forth on other pages of the Amazon
6 Platform that Plaintiffs and Class Members were neither required nor prompted to view. As such,
7 the Acknowledgment Emails shown above fail to provide a description of Defendants' complete
8 cancellation policy. *See* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17601(b)(2) (defining "Offer terms" to include
9 "clear and conspicuous disclosures" regarding "the cancellation policy that applies to the offer");
10 *accord* ORS 646A.293(5)(b) (same); *accord* Va. Code § 59.1-207.45(2) (same). Thus, based on
11 these omissions, Defendants further violate the California, Oregon, and Virginia ARL under Cal.
12 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3), ORS § 646A.295(1)(c), and Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(A)(3),
13 respectively.

14 222. Additionally, the Acknowledgment Emails fail to provide a toll-free telephone
15 number or describe another cost-effective, timely and easy-to-use mechanism for cancellation,
16 and in fact Defendants make it exceedingly difficult and unnecessarily confusing for consumers
17 to cancel their Amazon Subscriptions, which violates the California Oregon, and Virginia ARL
18 under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17602(a)(3) and 17602(c), ORS 646A.295(1)(c) and
19 646A.295(2), and Va. Code §§ 59.1-207.46(A)(3) and 59.1-207.46(B).

20 223. In sum, the Acknowledgment Emails do not adequately disclose the requisite
21 terms—the "Automatic renewal offer terms" as that term is defined by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §
22 17601(b) of the California ARL and Va. Code § 59.1-207.45(1)-(5) of the Virginia ARL, or the
23 "Offer terms" as defined by ORS 646A.293(5) of the Oregon ARL—in violation of the California
24 Oregon, and Virginia ARL under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3), ORS 646A.295(1)(c),
25 and Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(A)(3), respectively. Further, the Acknowledgment Emails fail to
26 provide a clear, conspicuous, and complete description of the applicable cancellation mechanism
27 and specifically how to cancel, in further violation of the California Oregon, and Virginia ARL
28 under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(c), ORS 646A.295(2), and Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(B),

1 respectively.

2 224. At all relevant times, Defendants have been well aware that their Amazon
3 Subscriptions fail to comply with Oregon’s ARL. Indeed, by virtue of the large volume of online
4 consumer complaints discussed above regarding Defendants’ billing practices with respect to the
5 Amazon Subscriptions (*see, e.g., supra*), investigations by governmental entities and/or third-
6 party organizations—including, among others, the NCC, the FTC, and internet privacy watchdog
7 EPIC (*see id.*)—into substantially similar complaints concerning the Amazon Subscriptions,
8 Defendants’ long and documented history of using dark patterns on the Amazon Platform to affect
9 subscription enrollment, and Amazon’s own leaked internal documentation evidencing same,
10 Defendants knew or should have known that their conduct constitutes violations of California,
11 Oregon, and Virginia law.

12 225. By and through these actions, Defendants have charged Plaintiffs’ and Class
13 members’ Payment Methods in direct violation of the California Oregon, and Virginia ARL . As
14 a result, all goods, wares, merchandise, and/or products sent to Plaintiffs and the Classes upon the
15 automatic renewal of their subscription agreements and without Plaintiffs’ and Class and Subclass
16 members’ affirmative consent to the offer terms are deemed to be “unconditional gifts” pursuant
17 to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17603, ORS 646A.295(5), and Va. Code § 59.1-207.47.

18 226. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of similarly situated
19 individuals in the United States against Defendants for conversion, unjust enrichment, negligent
20 misrepresentation, and fraud. Further, in the alternative to Plaintiffs’ claims based on Washington
21 law, Plaintiff Daly, individually and on behalf of similarly situated individuals in Oregon, brings
22 this action against Defendants for violations of Section 646.608(1) of Oregon’s Unlawful Trade
23 Practices Act (“UTPA”). As set forth in detail below, Plaintiff Daly’s alternative UTPA claims—
24 which are based on, *inter alia*, Defendants’ failure to adequately provide the requisite disclosures
25 and authorizations required to be made to Oregon consumers under ORS 646A.295 and ORS
26 646.644—arise under ORS 646.608(1)(ttt) and ORS 646.608(1)(sss). Additionally, Plaintiffs
27 Nacarino, Sylvester, and Sonnenschein also bring alternative claims, individually and on behalf
28 of similarly situated individuals in California, under California’s Unfair Competition Law

(“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (among other statutory and common law claims asserted below), based on Defendants’ failure to comply with the California ARL and arise under the “unlawful” prong of the UCL. Finally, Plaintiff Adams brings alternative claims, individually and on behalf of similarly situated individuals in Virginia, under Virginia’s Consumer Protection Act (“VCPA”), Va. Code § 59.1-200(A)(58), based on Defendants’ failure to comply with the Virginia ARL, Va. Code §§ 59.1-207.45, *et seq.*

VI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

A. Nationwide class

227. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of himself, and as a class action under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“Rules”), specifically Rules 23(a) and (b)(3), seeking damages pursuant to Washington law on behalf of the members of the following Class:

All persons who enrolled in any of the Amazon Subscriptions, including in Amazon Prime, in the United States and, within the applicable statute of limitations periods, up to and including the date of judgment in this action, attempted to cancel their Amazon Subscription(s), including any Prime membership, online by clicking at least two pages in the cancellation process and who incurred a membership fee after failing to cancel their membership for that period, for which Amazon did not reimburse them.

Excluded from the Class are Amazon and its officers, directors, management, employees, subsidiaries, or affiliates. Also excluded from the Class are the district judge or magistrate judge to whom this case is assigned, as well as those judges’ immediate family members, judicial officers and their personnel, and all governmental entities.

B. Alternative classes

228. Alternatively, and in the event the Court should decline to certify a nationwide class, Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 as follows. The classes Plaintiffs seek to represent are defined as:

(a) ***the Oregon Class.*** All persons in Oregon who, within the applicable statute of limitations period, up to and including the date of final judgment in this action, incurred fee(s) in connection with Defendants’ Amazon Subscription offerings (the “Oregon Class”);

(b) ***the Oregon Subclass.*** All members of the Oregon Class who, within the

1 applicable statute of limitations periods, up to and including the date of final judgment in this
 2 action, incurred fee(s) in connection with their enrollment in a free trial to any of Defendants’
 3 Amazon Subscription offerings (the “Oregon Subclass”);

4 (c) ***the California Class.*** All persons in California who, within the applicable
 5 statute of limitations period, up to and including the date of final judgment in this action, incurred
 6 fee(s) in connection with Defendants’ Amazon Subscription offerings (the “California Class”);
 7 and

8 (d) ***the Virginia Class.*** All persons in Virginia who, within the applicable
 9 statute of limitations period, up to and including the date of final judgment in this action, incurred
 10 fee(s) in connection with Defendants’ Amazon Subscription offerings (the “Virginia Class”).

11 229. The identities of all Class members are readily identifiable from information and
 12 records maintained by Amazon.

13 230. **Numerosity:** Members of the Classes are so numerous that joinder is impracticable.
 14 Plaintiffs believe that there are hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of Class members such that
 15 joinder of all class members is impracticable.

16 231. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the claims of the other Class members.
 17 The factual and legal bases of Amazon’s liability are the same and resulted in injury to Plaintiffs
 18 and all other members of the proposed Classes.

19 232. **Adequate representation:** Plaintiffs will represent and protect the interests of the
 20 proposed Class both fairly and adequately. Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and
 21 experienced in complex class-action litigation. Plaintiffs have no interests that are antagonistic to
 22 those of the proposed Classes, and their interests do not conflict with the interests of the proposed
 23 Class members they seek to represent.

24 233. **Commonality:** Questions of law and fact common to the members of the Classes
 25 predominate over questions that may affect only individual Class members because Amazon has
 26 acted on grounds generally applicable to the Classes and because Class members share a common
 27 injury. Thus, determining damages with respect to the Classes as a whole is appropriate. The
 28 common applicability of the relevant facts to claims of Plaintiffs and the proposed Classes are

1 inherent in Amazon's wrongful conduct because the financial injuries incurred by Plaintiffs and
 2 each member of the proposed Classes arose from the same unfair and deceptive conduct alleged
 3 herein.

4 234. There are common questions of law and fact specific to the Class that predominate
 5 over any questions affecting individual members, including:

- 6 a. Whether Amazon's cancellation process(es) as to Amazon Subscriptions,
 7 including Prime, is or are likely to mislead a reasonable consumer;
- 8 b. Whether Amazon intentionally designed its cancellation policy to deceive
 9 consumers by creating unreasonable obstacles to completing the cancellation
 10 process;
- 11 c. Whether Plaintiffs and Class members have been damaged by Amazon's
 12 conduct; and
- 13 d. Whether Plaintiffs and the other Class members are entitled to damages and
 14 other monetary relief and, if so, in what amount.

15 235. Common questions of law and fact also exist as to all members of the alternatively
 16 alleged Classes and Subclass and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class and
 17 Subclass members. As to these alternatively proposed classes and subclass, common legal and
 18 factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 19 a. ***The Oregon Class and Subclass:*** (i) whether Defendants' Amazon
 20 Subscriptions constitute "Automatic renewal[s]" and/or "Continuous
 21 service[s]" within the meaning of ORS 646A.293(1) and (4); (ii) whether
 22 Defendants failed to provide an acknowledgment that included the automatic
 23 renewal or continuous service offer terms and information on how to cancel in
 24 a manner that is capable of being retained by Plaintiff Daly and the Oregon
 25 Class, in violation of ORS 646A.295(1)(c); (iii) whether the goods and services
 26 provided by Defendants to consumers pursuant to the Amazon Subscriptions
 27 are deemed "unconditional gifts" in accordance with ORS 646A.295(5); (iv)
 28 whether Defendants' failure to comply with the Oregon ARL as alleged herein

1 violated the UTPA's prohibitions of engaging in unlawful practices in the
2 course of their business, vocation, or occupation under ORS 646.608(1)(ttt); (v)
3 whether Defendants' conduct was proscribed by the FOL pursuant to ORS
4 646.644(2), which prohibits a person from "mak[ing] a free offer to a consumer,
5 or impos[ing] a financial obligation on the consumer as a result of the
6 consumer's acceptance of a free offer, unless the person provides the consumer
7 with clear and conspicuous information regarding the terms of the free offer
8 before the consumer agrees to accept the free offer"; (vi) whether Defendants'
9 conduct was proscribed by the FOL pursuant to ORS 646.644(4), which
10 provides that a "person may not impose a financial obligation on a consumer as
11 a result of the consumer's acceptance of a free offer unless the consumer's
12 affirmative consent to the terms of the free offer as set forth in subsection (2)
13 of this section is obtained"; (vii) whether Defendants' failure to comply with
14 the Oregon FOL as alleged herein violated the UTPA's prohibitions of engaging
15 in unlawful practices in the course of their business, vocation, or occupation
16 under ORS 646.608(1)(sss); (viii) whether Defendants' use or employment of
17 the unlawful practice(s) alleged herein was willful and/or reckless or knowing;
18 (ix) whether Plaintiff Daly and members of the Oregon Class and Subclass
19 suffered ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants'
20 conduct; (x) whether Plaintiff Daly and members of the Oregon Class and
21 Subclass are entitled to recover statutory damages of \$200 per violation
22 pursuant to ORS 646.638(1) and ORS 646.638(8); (xi) whether Plaintiff Daly
23 and the Oregon Class and Subclass are entitled to recover punitive damages
24 and/or equitable relief under ORS 646.638(1); (xii) whether Plaintiff Daly and
25 the Oregon Class and Subclass are entitled to attorneys' fees and costs under
26 ORS 646.638(3); and (xiii) whether Defendants should be enjoined from further
27 engaging in the misconduct alleged herein.

28 b. *The California Class*: (i) whether Defendants' Amazon Subscriptions

1 constitute “Automatic renewal[s]” within the meaning of Cal. Bus. & Prof.
2 Code § 17601(a); (ii) whether Defendants failed to provide an acknowledgment
3 that included the automatic renewal or continuous service offer terms,
4 cancellation policy, and information on how to cancel in a manner that is
5 capable of being retained by Plaintiffs and the Class, in violation of Cal. Bus.
6 & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3); (iii) whether the goods and services provided by
7 Defendants are deemed an “unconditional gift” in accordance with Cal. Bus. &
8 Prof. Code § 17603; (iv) whether Defendants’ conduct alleged herein violated
9 California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500,
10 *et seq.*, California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Cal. Civ. Code
11 §§ 1750, *et seq.*, and/or California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Cal.
12 Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; (v) whether Plaintiffs and the Class are
13 entitled to damages and/or restitution; (vi) whether Defendants should be
14 enjoined from further engaging in the misconduct alleged herein; and (vii)
15 whether Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to attorneys’ fees and costs under
16 California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

- 17 c. ***The Virginia Class:*** (i) whether Defendants’ Amazon Subscriptions constitute
18 “Automatic renewal[s]” and/or “Continuous service[s]” within the meaning of
19 Va. Code § 59.1-207.45; (ii) whether Defendants failed to provide an
20 acknowledgment that included the automatic renewal or continuous service
21 offer terms and information on how to cancel in a manner that is capable of
22 being retained by Plaintiff Adams and the Virginia Class, in violation of Va.
23 Code § 59.1-207.46(A)(3); (iii) whether the goods and services provided by
24 Defendants to consumers pursuant to the Amazon Subscriptions are deemed
25 “unconditional gifts” in accordance with Va. Code § 59.1-207.47; (iv) whether
26 Defendants’ failure to comply with the Virginia ARL as alleged herein violated
27 the VCPA’s prohibitions of engaging in unlawful practices in the course of their
28 business, vocation, or occupation under Va. Code § 59.1-200(A)(58); (v)

whether Defendants' conduct was proscribed by the VCPA pursuant to Section 59.1-207.46(A)(3), which provides that "[i]f the offer includes a free trial, the supplier shall also disclose in the acknowledgment how to cancel the free trial before the consumer pays or becomes obligated to pay for the goods or services"; (vi) whether Plaintiff Adams and members of the Virginia Class suffered ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' conduct; (vii) whether Plaintiff Adams and members of the Virginia Class are entitled to recover actual damages or \$500, whichever is greater, per violation pursuant to Va. Code § 59.1-204(A); (viii) whether Defendants' use or employment of the unlawful practice(s) alleged herein was willful and/or reckless or knowing, and therefore Plaintiff Adams and members of the Virginia Class are entitled to damages of an amount not exceeding three times the actual damages sustained, or \$1,000, whichever is greater pursuant to Va. Code § 59.1-204(A); (ix) whether Plaintiff Adams and the Virginia Class are entitled to attorneys' fees and costs under Va. Code § 59.1-204(B); and (x) whether Defendants should be enjoined from further engaging in the misconduct alleged herein.

236. **Predominance and superiority:** This proposed class action is appropriate for certification. Class proceedings on behalf of the Class members are superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, given that joinder of all members is impracticable. Resolution of the Class members' claims through the class action device will present fewer management difficulties, and it will provide the benefit of a single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by this Court.

VII. CHOICE OF LAW

237. Washington law applies to all Plaintiffs' claims by virtue of a choice-of-law provision that is set forth in "conditions of use" that appear on Amazon's website:

1 By using any Amazon Service, you agree that applicable federal law, and the laws
 2 of the state of Washington, without regard to principles of conflict of laws, will
 3 govern these Conditions of Use and any dispute of any sort that might arise between
 4 you and Amazon.¹⁵¹

5 238. In the event the Court should determine that Washington law does not apply on a
 6 nationwide basis, Washington law applies, including per the above, to the claims of Washington
 7 residents and putative class members. Further, Plaintiffs assert in the alternative that the laws of
 8 California, Oregon, and Virginia apply as alleged herein.

9 **VIII. CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

10 **COUNT I**

11 **VIOLATIONS OF THE WASHINGTON CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT** 12 **(Wash. Rev. Code §§ 19.86.010, *et seq.*)**

13 **(Pled on Behalf of All Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class)**

14 239. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference every allegation set forth in the
 15 preceding paragraphs as though alleged in this Count.

16 240. Plaintiffs bring this claim on behalf of themselves and each member of the
 17 proposed Nationwide Class.

18 241. The Washington Consumer Protection Act (“Washington CPA”) broadly prohibits
 19 “[u]nfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any
 20 trade or commerce.” Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010.

21 242. Amazon committed the acts complained of herein in the course of “trade” or
 22 “commerce” within the meaning of Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010.

23 243. Amazon engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices through the conduct
 24 described herein by employing dark patterns to confuse or frustrate Plaintiffs and members of the
 25 Class to nudge or trick them into continuing their Amazon Subscriptions *i.e.*, Amazon Prime,
 26 Amazon Prime Video, Amazon Prime Video Channels, Amazon Music, Amazon Music

27 ¹⁵¹ Amazon, *Help & Customer Service: Conditions of Use* (last updated Sept. 14, 2022),
 28 <https://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html%3FnodeId%3DGLSBYFE9MGKKQX>
 XM.

1 Unlimited, Amazon Prime Book Box, ComiXology Unlimited, Amazon Subscription Boxes, Blink
2 for Home, Amazon Kids+, Amazon Photos, Kindle Unlimited, Audible, and Audible Premium
3 Plus, despite their intention of quitting the services. Amazon's online Amazon Subscriptions
4 cancellation process, including as it pertains to Prime subscriptions, requires a user to navigate a
5 complicated and manipulative interface that employs skewed wording, confusing choices, and
6 repeated nudging. The tactics used in this process are deceptive because they tend to mislead users
7 who wish to terminate their Prime subscriptions by steering consumers away from their intended
8 outcome.

9 244. While attempting to cancel an Amazon Subscription, including an Amazon Prime
10 subscription, online, a user cannot reasonably avoid Amazon's use of dark patterns and
11 manipulative interface design. Amazon's acts and practices had the capacity to deceive a
12 substantial portion of the public and did in fact deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs,
13 by confusing or manipulating them, directing them away from the cancellation process, or
14 frustrating their resolve to quit the subscription.

15 245. Amazon intentionally and knowingly misled Plaintiffs and Class members.
16 Amazon created and implemented its Project Iliad precisely to deceive members of the public, and
17 Amazon's own internal documents confirm that it succeeded, *e.g.*, by reducing cancellations by as
18 much as 17% at one point in 2017.

19 246. Plaintiffs and Class members have suffered injuries in fact, including the payment
20 of subscription fees.

21 247. Amazon employed dark patterns to hinder Plaintiffs and Class members from
22 ending their Prime subscriptions. But for Amazon's unfair and deceptive practices, Plaintiffs and
23 Class members would have cancelled their Prime memberships (or would have cancelled earlier)
24 and would not have incurred additional subscription fees.

25 248. Amazon continues to employ its dark patterns in the cancellation process. Plaintiffs
26 seek to enjoin further unfair and fraudulent acts or practices by Amazon, and to recover damages
27 and obtain all other relief allowed under Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010.

COUNTS IN THE ALTERNATIVE

**ALTERNATIVE COUNTS ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFFS DALY, NACARINO,
SYLVESTER, AND SONNENSCHNEIN,; THE OREGON, CALIFORNIA, AND
VIRGINIA CLASSES; AND THE OREGON SUBCLASS**

COUNT II

**VIOLATIONS OF OREGON’S UNLAWFUL TRADE PRACTICES ACT
(ORS 646.608(1)(ttt))**

(Pled Alternately on Behalf of Plaintiff Daly and the Oregon Class)

249. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs as though alleged in this Count.

250. Plaintiff Mark Daly brings this alternative claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Oregon Class against Defendants.

251. The Oregon Unlawful Trade Practices Act (“UTPA”), which was enacted in 1971 and is codified at ORS 646.605-646.656, is remedial statutory scheme enacted as a comprehensive statute for the protection of consumers from unlawful trade practices. The UTPA prohibits unlawful practices in the course of the person’s business, vocation, or occupation with respect to both general and specific conduct. Specifically proscribed conduct is set forth under Section 646.608(1), which has 79 subsections and many of which refer to other provisions of the Oregon Revised Statutes. *See* ORS 646.608(1)(a)–(aaaa).

252. The UTPA authorizes private civil actions. Pursuant to Section 646.638(8)(a) of the UTPA, “a person that suffers an ascertainable loss of money or property, real or personal, as a result of another person’s willful use or employment of a method, act or practice declared unlawful under ORS 646.608 ... may bring an individual action in an appropriate court to recover actual damages or statutory damages of \$200, whichever is greater.” ORS 646.638(1); *see also* ORS 646.638(8). In a class action, plaintiffs may recover statutory damages only if they suffered an ascertainable loss “as a result of a reckless or knowing use or employment” of an unlawful trade practice. ORS 646.638(8)(a).

253. Defendants are each a “Person” as defined in ORS 646.605(4).

254. The Amazon Subscriptions are goods as defined by ORS 646.605(6)(a), because

1 the constitute products that may be obtained primarily for personal, family, or household uses.

2 255. “The UTPA prohibits businesses from charging customers other types of fees when
3 they are not disclosed in the particular way that the law requires.” *Stewart v. Albertson’s, Inc.*,
4 308 Or. App. 464, 492 n.17, *review denied*, 368 Or. 138 (2021); *Scharfstein v. BP West Coast*
5 *Products, LLC*, 292 Or. App. 69, 89, *review denied*, 363 Or. 815 (2018) (same); *see also Miller v.*
6 *WinCo Foods, LLC*, 2020 WL 6693149, at *7 (D. Or. Sept. 3, 2020), *report and recommendation*
7 *adopted*, 2020 WL 6685697 (D. Or. Nov. 12, 2020); *Russell v. Ray Klein, Inc.*, 2019 WL 6137455,
8 at *4 (D. Or. Nov. 19, 2019); *Tri-W. Const. Co. v. Hernandez*, 43 Or. App. 961, 972 (1979);
9 *Sanders v. Francis*, 277 Or. 593, 598-99 (1977); *Rollins v. Wink Labs, Inc.*, 2021 WL 1976082, at
10 *5 (D. Or. Feb. 22, 2021).

11 256. Defendants violated, and continue to violate, the ARL because, at all relevant times,
12 they failed, and continue to fail, to provide an acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal
13 or continuous service offer terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in
14 a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer, in violation of ORS 646A.295(1)(c).
15 Defendants also make it exceedingly difficult and unnecessarily confusing for consumers to cancel
16 their Amazon Subscriptions, in violation of ORS 646A.295(2).

17 257. Each of these acts and practices constitutes an independent violation of the Oregon
18 ARL, and thus an independent violation of the Section 646.608(1) of the UTPA.

19 258. Defendants’ noncompliance with the Oregon ARL is a direct violation of UTPA.
20 *See* ORS 646.608(1)(ttt) (“(1) A person engages in an unlawful practice if in the course of the
21 person’s business, vocation or occupation the person does any of the following: ... (ttt) Violates a
22 provision of ORS 646A.295 (Prohibited actions).”).

23 259. Thus, Defendants “failed to disclose the legally required information and assessed
24 a ... fee in violation of the UTPA.” *Scharfstein v. BP W. Coast Prod., LLC*, 292 Or. App. 69, 90
25 (2018). “In doing so, [Defendants] illegally charged [their] customers [recurring subscription
26 fees], thereby causing the ascertainable loss.” *Id.*; *see also Stewart v. Albertson’s, Inc.*, 308 Or.
27 App. 464, 492 n.17, *review denied*, 368 Or. 138 (2021); *Miller v. WinCo Foods, LLC*, 2020 WL
28 6693149, at *7 (D. Or. Sept. 3, 2020), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2020 WL 6685697

(D. Or. Nov. 12, 2020); *Rollins v. Wink Labs, Inc.*, 2021 WL 1976082, at *5 (D. Or. Feb. 22, 2021); *Russell v. Ray Klein, Inc.*, 2019 WL 6137455, at *4 (D. Or. Nov. 19, 2019); *Wright v. Kia Motors Am. Inc.*, 2007 WL 316351, at *3 (D. Or. Jan. 29, 2007); *Tri-W. Const. Co. v. Hernandez*, 43 Or. App. 961, 972 (1979); *Sanders v. Francis*, 277 Or. 593, 598-99 (1977).

260. Moreover, pursuant to the ARL, all products received from Defendants in violation of the ARL “shall for all purposes be deemed unconditional gift[s] to the consumer[s.]” ORS 646A.295(5). In other words, once Defendants tendered, and Plaintiff Daly and Oregon Class members were provided access to, the “goods, wares, merchandise or products” of the Amazon Subscriptions (*i.e.*, their benefits) vis-à-vis their activation, Plaintiff and Class members assumed title and ownership over such goods as their property, at which point Plaintiff and Class members were vested with the right to “use or dispose of them in any manner the[y] see[] fit without any obligation to [Defendants.]” *Id.*

261. Thus, by ultimately revoking Plaintiff Daly’s and other similarly situated Class members’ access to such goods once recurring payments were eventually stopped, Defendants wrongfully deprived Plaintiff Daly and Oregon Class members of their property.

262. Thus, Plaintiff Daly has sustained an ascertainable loss of money *and* property as a result of Defendants’ use or employment of methods, acts, or practices declared unlawful by ORS 646.608(1)(ttt) (*i.e.*, Defendants’ conduct in violation of Oregon’s ARL).

263. Because Defendants illegally charged Plaintiff Daly and the Oregon Class unlawful fees in connection with the Amazon Subscriptions in violation of the Oregon ARL, Plaintiff Daly and Oregon Class members are entitled to recover statutory damages of \$200 per violation of the UTPA under ORS 646.608(1)(ttt). *See* ORS 646.638(1) and (8)(a) (class members can recover “actual damages or statutory damages of \$200, whichever is greater”).

264. In the alternative, Defendants’ unlawful conduct as described above caused Plaintiff Daly’s and Oregon Class members’ ascertainable loss because Defendants’ acts and practices were intended to deceive Plaintiff and the Class, and—as a result of Plaintiff Daly’s and Oregon Class members’ reasonable reliance on Defendants’ omissions of material offer terms required to be disclosed by the Oregon ARL—they have resulted, and will continue to result, in

1 damages to Plaintiff Daly and the Oregon Class in the form of ascertainable loss on money and
2 property.

3 265. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful practices described
4 herein, Defendants have received, and continues to hold, unlawfully obtained property and money
5 belonging to Plaintiff Daly and the Oregon Class in the form of recurring payments collected from
6 Plaintiff and Class members in connection with their Amazon Subscriptions. Defendants have
7 profited from their unlawful acts and practices in the sum total amount of such recurring payments
8 that were collected by Defendants during the relevant time period, and any and all interest accrued
9 thereon. If Defendants had complied with the Oregon ARL, Defendants would not have made the
10 unlawful charges, and would not have obtained these monies from Plaintiff Daly and the Oregon
11 Class.

12 266. As alleged above, Defendants' violations of the UTPA under ORS 646.608(1)(ttt)
13 as described above were willful, as well as reckless and/or knowing, because, at the time
14 Defendants committed the violations at issue, Defendants knew or should have known that their
15 actions violated the Oregon UTPA. *See, e.g., supra.*

16 267. Accordingly, Plaintiff Daly, individually and on behalf of similarly situated Oregon
17 consumers, seeks all monetary and non-monetary relief permitted by law under ORS 646.605 *et*
18 *seq.*, including ORS 646.636 and ORS 646.638(1) and (8), including equitable relief, actual
19 damages or statutory damages of \$200 per violation (whichever is greater), and pre- and-post
20 judgment interest, along with any other appropriate equitable relief deemed necessary or proper.

21 268. Further, Plaintiff Daly and the Oregon Class seek recovery of punitive damages
22 from Defendants because Defendants' conduct was reprehensible. Defendants inflicted economic
23 injury upon Plaintiff and the proposed Class in an intentional manner by, for instance, creating or
24 causing to exist dark patterns on the Amazon Platform in order to prevent user un-subscription
25 from the Amazon Subscriptions by adopting complex cancellation procedures to increase the
26 friction in the subscription cancellation process. In other words, the user interface and experience
27 of the Amazon Platform is fundamentally designed to prevent intentional cancellation, thereby
28 ensuring continued revenues from consumers by trapping them in the ongoing subscription

1 purchase.

2 269. Defendants utilized their singular control over the Amazon Subscriptions, and their
3 exclusive knowledge of their omitted or inadequately disclosed policies applicable to subscribers,
4 to induce Plaintiff Daly and the Oregon Class to purchase the Amazon Subscriptions over
5 alternative automatic renewal programs for music and television streaming offered by competitors
6 that feature similar benefits and content and are sold at similar and/or lesser price points.

7 270. Under ORS 646.638(3), Plaintiff Daly and Oregon Class members are also
8 entitled to recover their reasonable attorney fees from Defendants for Defendants' violations of
9 Oregon law as detailed herein.

10 COUNT III

11 VIOLATIONS OF THE OREGON UTPA 12 (ORS 646.608(1)(sss))

13 (Pled Alternatively on Behalf of Plaintiff Daly and the Oregon Subclass)

14 271. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference every allegation set forth in the
15 preceding paragraphs as though alleged in this Count.

16 272. Plaintiff Mark Daly brings this alternative claim individually and on behalf of the
17 members of the proposed Oregon Subclass against Defendants.

18 273. "The UTPA prohibits businesses from charging customers other types of fees when
19 they are not disclosed in the particular way that the law requires." *Stewart v. Albertson's, Inc.*,
20 308 Or. App. 464, 492 n.17, *review denied*, 368 Or. 138 (2021); *Scharfstein v. BP West Coast*
21 *Products, LLC*, 292 Or. App. 69, 89-90, *review denied*, 363 Or. 815 (2018) (same); *see also Miller*
22 *v. WinCo Foods, LLC*, 2020 WL 6693149, at *7 (D. Or. Sept. 3, 2020), *report and recommendation*
23 *adopted*, 2020 WL 6685697 (D. Or. Nov. 12, 2020); *Russell v. Ray Klein, Inc.*, 2019 WL 6137455,
24 at *4 (D. Or. Nov. 19, 2019); *Wright v. Kia Motors Am. Inc.*, 2007 WL 316351, at *3 (D. Or. Jan.
25 29, 2007); *Tri-W. Const. Co. v. Hernandez*, 43 Or. App. 961, 972 (1979); *Sanders v. Francis*, 277
26 Or. 593, 598-99 (1977).

27 274. Defendants violated the FOL under ORS 646.644(5) because, as alleged above, *see*
28 *supra*, they have "fail[ed] or refuse[d] to cancel the free offer [where] consumer[s] have] used, or

made reasonable efforts to attempt to use, one of the procedures required by subsection (2)(e) of this section.” ORS 646.644(5). By way of example, as noted above, Plaintiff Daly attempted to cancel his Amazon Subscription by calling the toll-free number associated with Defendants’ customer service line (*i.e.*, one the procedures explicitly required by ORS 646.644(2)(e)) to notify Defendants that he did not authorize—and to request a refund of—the monthly charges he incurred in April and May of 2022. However, Defendants’ customer service representative told Plaintiff that they were unable to cancel his Prime subscription for him and denied Plaintiff’s refund request. Ultimately, Mr. Daly was only able to cancel his Prime subscription and avoid incurring further renewal charges by circumventing Amazon altogether and going through his financial institution to cancel the Payment Method associated with his Amazon Subscription. Defendants’ “fail[ure] or refus[al] to cancel the free offer” despite Plaintiff Daly’s “reasonable efforts to attempt to use[] one of the procedures required by [ORS 646.644(2)(e)]” is a violation of the FOL under ORS 646.644(5).

275. Inasmuch, Plaintiff and Subclass members have sustained an ascertainable loss of money as a result of Defendants’ use or employment of methods, acts, or practices declared unlawful by ORS 646.608(1)(sss) (*i.e.*, Defendants’ conduct in violation of Oregon’s FOL).

276. Because Defendants illegally charged Plaintiff Daly and the Subclass unlawful fees in connection with their enrollments in free trials to the Amazon Subscriptions in violation of the FOL, Plaintiff and Subclass members are entitled to recover statutory damages of \$200 per violation of the UTPA under ORS 646.608(1)(sss). *See* ORS 646.638(1) and (8)(a) (class members can recover “actual damages or statutory damages of \$200, whichever is greater”).

277. As alleged above, Defendants’ violations of the UTPA under ORS 646.608(1)(sss) as described above were willful, as well as reckless and/or knowing, because, at the time Defendants committed the violations at issue, Defendants knew or should have known that their actions violated the Oregon UTPA. *See supra*.

278. Accordingly, Plaintiff Daly, individually and on behalf of members of the proposed Oregon Subclass, seeks all monetary and non-monetary relief permitted by law under ORS 646.605 *et seq.*, including ORS 646.636 and ORS 646.638(1) and (8), including equitable relief,

1 actual damages or statutory damages of \$200 per violation (whichever is greater), and pre- and-
 2 post judgment interest, along with any other appropriate equitable relief deemed necessary or
 3 proper.

4 279. Under ORS 646.638(3), Plaintiff Daly and Oregon Subclass members are also
 5 entitled to recover their reasonable attorney fees from Defendants for Defendants' violations of
 6 Oregon law as detailed herein.

7 **COUNT IV**

8 **VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA'S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW** 9 **(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*)**

10 **(Pled Alternatively on Behalf of Plaintiffs Nacarino, Sylvester, and Sonnenschein, and the California Class)**

11 280. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference every allegation set forth in the
 12 preceding paragraphs as though alleged in this Count.

13 281. Plaintiffs Daly, Nacarino, Sylvester, and Sonnenschein, (collectively, the
 14 "Proposed California Class Representatives") bring this alternative claim individually and on
 15 behalf of the members of the proposed California Class against Defendants.

16 282. The UCL prohibits unfair competition in the form of "any unlawful, unfair, or
 17 fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any
 18 act[.]" Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200. The UCL allows "a person who has suffered injury in
 19 fact and has lost money or property" to prosecute a civil action for violation of the UCL. Cal. Bus.
 20 & Prof. Code § 17204. Such a person may bring such an action on behalf of himself or herself
 21 and others similarly situated who are affected by the unlawful and/or unfair business practice or
 22 act.

23 283. As alleged in more detail below, Amazon's acts and practices alleged herein are
 24 "unlawful" within the meaning of the UCL because they violated the following laws, regulations,
 25 and rules, including California's Automatic Renewal Law (the "California ARL"), Cal. Bus. &
 26 Prof. Code §§ 17600, *et seq.*, as well as the CLRA, FAL, and all other consumer protection statutes
 27 and common laws as asserted in Counts III through IX below.

Violations of California's Automatic Renewal Law

284. Additionally, at all relevant times, Defendants have violated, and continue to violate, the UCL's proscription against engaging in unlawful conduct as a result of their violations of the California ARL, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17600, *et seq.*, as alleged in the above paragraphs of this complaint, which are incorporated herein by reference.

285. Specifically, Defendants failed, and continue to fail, to provide an acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal or continuous service offer terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer, in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17602(a)(3). Defendants also make it exceedingly difficult and unnecessarily confusing for consumers to cancel their Amazon Subscriptions, in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(b).

286. Each of these acts and practices constitutes an independent violation of the ARL, and thus an independent violation of the UCL. That is, each and every monthly charge posted to Plaintiffs' Payment Methods in connection with the Amazon Subscriptions amounts to a distinct economic injury as a result of Defendants' continued and further unlawful conduct.

287. Further, each of Defendants' acts and practices as described violates the UCL in at least two distinct ways, namely, because Defendants' conduct is both "unlawful" and "unfair."¹⁵²

288. First, because Defendants' acts and practices violate the ARL, they are "unlawful" business practices giving rise to claims under the UCL's "unlawful" prong.

289. Second, Defendants' acts and practices give rise to claims under the UCL's "unfair" prong because all "goods, wares, merchandise, or products" received from Defendants in violation

¹⁵² "Unfair competition" is defined in the UCL as any one of the following wrongs: (1) an "unlawful" business act or practice; (2) an "unfair" business act or practice; (3) a "fraudulent" business act or practice; (4) "unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising"; and (5) any act prohibited by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500-17577.5. *See* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200. These definitions are disjunctive, and each of the wrongs operates independently from the others. *See Cel-Tech Commc'ns, Inc. v. L.A. Cellular Tel. Co.*, 20 Cal. 4th 163, 180 (1999); *see also Lepton Labs, LLC v. Walker*, 55 F. Supp. 3d 1230, 1242 (C.D. Cal. 2014). "In other words, a practice is prohibited as 'unfair' or ['fraudulent'] even if not 'unlawful' and vice versa." *State Farm Fire & Cas. Co. v. Super. Ct.*, 45 Cal. App. 4th 1093, 1102 (1996), *abrogated on other grounds by Cel-Tech*, 20 Cal. 4th 163.

of the ARL “shall for all purposes be deemed an unconditional gift¹⁵³ to the consumer, who may use or dispose of the same in any manner he or she sees fit without any obligation whatsoever on the consumer’s part to the business, including, but not limited to, bearing the cost of, or responsibility for, shipping any goods, wares, merchandise, or products to the business.” Cal. Bus. Prof. Code § 17603 (the “unconditional gift provision”) (emphasis added). Thus, when Defendants charged Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’ Payment Methods in connection with the Amazon Subscriptions, they were withdrawing funds from Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’ Payment Methods for goods that—by operation of law—Plaintiffs and Class Members already owned, without any obligation of payment or return of such goods and products, and no right on part of the Defendants to impose restrictions or limitations on Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’ use of such goods and products.

290. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful and/or unfair practices described herein, Defendants have received, and continues to hold, unlawfully obtained property and money belonging to the Proposed California Class Representatives and members of the California Class in the form of payments made by Plaintiffs and the Class for their Amazon Subscriptions. Defendants have profited from their unlawful and/or unfair acts and practices in

¹⁵³ According to *Black’s Law Dictionary*, the term “gift” refers to, in relevant that: (1) “[a] voluntary transfer of personal property without consideration”; and (2) “[a] voluntary conveyance of land, or transfer of goods, from one person to another, made gratuitously, and not upon any consideration of blood or money.” *Gift*, BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY (4th ed. 1968), at p. 817, <https://www.latestlaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Blacks-Law-Dictionary.pdf>; *see also id.* at p. 379 (explaining that “consideration” is “[a]ny benefit conferred, or agreed to be conferred, upon the promisor, by any other person, to which the promisor is not lawfully entitled, or any prejudice suffered, or agreed to be suffered, by such person, other than such as he is at the time of consent lawfully bound to suffer, as an inducement to the promisor” and noting that, “doing only of what one is already under obligation to do is not ‘consideration’ for a contract”). Similarly, the *People’s Law Dictionary* defines “gift” as “the voluntary transfer of property (including money) to another person completely free of payment or strings while both the giver and the recipient are still alive.” *Gift*, THE PEOPLE’S LAW DICTIONARY, <https://dictionary.law.com/> (emphasis added); *accord Ctr. for Env’t Sci., Accuracy & Reliability v. Sacramento Reg’l Cnty. Sanitation Dist.*, 2016 WL 8730775, at *4 (E.D. Cal. June 3, 2016) (“‘Give’ means to ‘voluntarily transfer (property) to another without compensation’ or ‘to present for another to consider’ Give, *Black’s Law Dictionary* (10th ed. 2014). Merriam-Webster defines ‘given’ as ‘presented as a gift: bestowed without compensation.’ Given [Def. 2], *Merriam-Webster.com*[.]”). *See also* Cal. Civ. Code § 1148 (“A gift, other than a gift in view of impending death, cannot be revoked by the giver.”) (emphasis added).

1 the amount of those business expenses and interest accrued thereon. Thus, the Proposed California
2 Class Representatives have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of
3 Amazon's violations of the California ARL.

4 Violations of Other California Statutes and Common Laws

5 291. Furthermore, as alleged below, Defendants have committed unlawful and/or unfair
6 business practices under the UCL by: (a) making or disseminating untrue or misleading
7 advertisements in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*; (b) representing that
8 Defendants' goods and services have certain characteristics that they do not, in violation of Cal.
9 Civil Code § 1770(a)(5); (c) advertising goods and services with the intent not to sell them as
10 advertised, in violation of Cal. Civil Code § 1770(a)(9); and (d) converting to Defendants' own
11 use and benefit money that rightfully belongs to the Proposed California Class Representatives
12 and members of the California Class.

13 292. Defendants' acts and omissions as alleged herein violate obligations imposed by
14 statute, are substantially injurious to consumers, offend public policy, and are immoral, unethical,
15 oppressive, and unscrupulous as the gravity of the conduct outweighs any alleged benefits
16 attributable to such conduct.

17 293. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendants' legitimate
18 business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

19 294. Defendants' acts, omissions, nondisclosures, and misleading statements as alleged
20 herein were and are false, misleading, and/or likely to deceive the consuming public.

21 295. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class have suffered a substantial injury in fact
22 and lost money by virtue of Defendants' acts of unfair competition, which caused them to purchase
23 the Amazon Subscriptions. Had Defendants complied with their disclosure obligations under the
24 ARL, Plaintiffs and members of the Class would not have purchased their Amazon Subscriptions
25 or would have cancelled their Amazon Subscriptions prior to the renewal of the subscriptions, so
26 as not to incur additional fees. Thus, Plaintiffs and members of the Class were damaged and have
27 suffered economic injuries as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and/or unfair
28 business practices.

296. Defendants' violations have continuing and adverse effects because Defendants' unlawful conduct is continuing, with no indication that Defendants intend to cease this unlawful course of conduct. The public and the Class are subject to ongoing harm because the unlawful and/or unfair business practices associated with the Amazon Subscriptions are still used by Defendants today.

297. Plaintiffs and the Class seek restitution pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203 of all amounts that Defendants charged or caused to be charged to Plaintiffs' and the Class's Payment Methods in connection with their Amazon Subscriptions during the four years preceding the filing of this Complaint. Defendants should be required to disgorge all the profits and gains they have reaped and to restore such profits and gains to Plaintiffs and the Class, from whom the monies were unlawfully taken.

298. Pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiffs and members of the California Class seek a court order enjoining Defendants from such future misconduct, and any other such orders that may be necessary to rectify the unlawful business practices of Defendants.

299. The Proposed California Class Representatives, individually and on behalf of similarly situated California consumers, bring this action as private attorneys general and to vindicate and enforce an important right affecting the public interest. Plaintiffs and the California Class are therefore entitled to an award of attorneys' fees under Code of Civil Proc. § 1021.5 for bringing this action.

COUNT V

VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA'S FALSE ADVERTISING LAW (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*)

(Pled Alternatively on Behalf of Plaintiffs Nacarino, Sylvester, and Sonnenschein and the California Class)

300. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs as though alleged in this Count.

301. The Proposed California Class Representatives bring this alternative claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed California Class against Defendants.

1 302. California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et*
2 *seq.*, makes it “unlawful for any person to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated
3 before the public in this state, ... in any advertising device ... or in any other manner or means
4 whatever, including over the Internet, any statement, concerning ... personal property or services,
5 professional or otherwise, or performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or misleading
6 and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or
7 misleading.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

8 303. Defendants committed acts of false advertising, as defined by § 17500, by
9 intentionally making and disseminating statements to consumers in California and the general
10 public concerning Defendants’ products and services, as well as circumstances and facts connected
11 to such products and services, which are untrue and misleading on their face and by omission, and
12 which are known (or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known) by Defendants to
13 be untrue or misleading. Defendants have also intentionally made or disseminated such untrue or
14 misleading statements and material omissions to consumers in California and to the public as part
15 of a plan or scheme with intent not to sell those services as advertised.

16 304. Defendants’ statements include but are not limited to representations and omissions
17 made to consumers after enrollment in Defendants’ Amazon Subscriptions regarding the terms of
18 payment for and cancellation of a consumer’s automatic payments. For instance, Defendants’
19 represents on the Acknowledgment Email that members can “cancel [their Amazon Subscriptions]
20 anytime” is contradicted by their policy set forth elsewhere in the Amazon Website that customers
21 must cancel their Amazon Subscriptions prior to the next charge. In light of Defendants’ disclosure
22 of the former and silence as to the latter in the Acknowledgment Email for the Amazon
23 Subscriptions, the representations and omissions in the Acknowledgment Email constitute false
24 and deceptive advertisements.

25 305. Defendants’ actions in violation of § 17500, as described herein, were false and
26 misleading such that the general public is and was likely to be deceived.

27 306. Plaintiffs and the members of the California Class were deceived by Defendants’
28 statements and omissions made in the Acknowledgment Emails, and other California consumers

1 and members of the public were also or are likely to be deceived as well. Any reasonable consumer
 2 would be misled by Defendants' false and misleading statements and material omissions.
 3 Plaintiffs and other members of the Class relied on Defendants' statements and omissions to their
 4 detriment.

5 307. Plaintiffs and the California Class lost money or property as a result of Defendants'
 6 FAL violations because they would have cancelled their Amazon Subscriptions earlier if the true
 7 facts were known about the product and the Amazon Subscriptions do not have the characteristics
 8 as promised by Defendants.

9 308. The Proposed California Class Representatives, individually and on behalf of all
 10 similarly situated California consumers, seeks individual, representative, and public injunctive
 11 relief and any other necessary orders or judgments that will prevent Defendants from continuing
 12 with their false and deceptive advertisements and omissions; restitution that will restore the full
 13 amount of their money or property; disgorgement of Defendants' relevant profits and proceeds;
 14 and an award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

15 **COUNT VI**

16 **VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA'S CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES ACT** 17 **(Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*)**

18 **(Pled Alternately on Behalf of Plaintiffs Nacarino, Sylvester, and Sonnenschein and** 19 **the California Class)**

20 309. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference every allegation set forth in the
 21 preceding paragraphs as though alleged in this Count.

22 310. The Proposed California Class Representatives bring this alternative claim
 23 individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed California Class against Defendants.
 24 As noted *supra*, with respect to Plaintiffs' alternative CLRA claims alleged in this Count, all
 25 "Amazon Subscriptions" as defined above are products at issue except for subscription programs
 26 not specified in the Pre-suit Notice Letter sent by Plaintiffs Daly, Nacarino, Sylvester, and
 27 Sonnenschein—namely, ComiXology, Blink, Prime Video Channels, and Book Box.

28 311. Plaintiffs and the members of the California Class are "consumers" within the

1 meaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1761(d) in that Plaintiffs and the Class sought or acquired
2 Defendants' goods and/or services for personal, family, or household purposes.

3 312. Defendants' selection and/or subscription offers and the video, music, and other
4 products pertaining thereto are "goods" and/or "services" within the meaning of Cal. Civil Code §
5 1761(a) and (b). The purchases by Plaintiffs and the California Class are "transactions" within the
6 meaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1761(e).

7 313. The acts and practices of Defendants as described above were intended to deceive
8 Plaintiffs and the California Class as described herein, and have resulted, and will result, in
9 damages to Plaintiffs and the California Class. These actions violated, and continue to violate, the
10 CLRA in at least the following respects: (a) Defendants' acts and practices constitute
11 representations or omissions deceiving that the Amazon Subscriptions have characteristics, uses,
12 and/or benefits, which they do not, in violation of Cal. Civil Code §1770(a)(5); and (b) Defendants'
13 acts and practices constitute the advertisement of the goods in question without the intent to sell
14 them as advertised, in violation of Cal. Civil Code § 1770(a)(9).

15 314. Plaintiffs and the California Class suffered economic injury as a direct result of
16 Defendants' misrepresentations and/or omissions because they were induced pay renewal fees they
17 would not have otherwise purchased and/or paid. Had Defendants fully and clearly disclosed the
18 terms associated with the Amazon Subscriptions in the Acknowledgment email, Plaintiffs and the
19 Class would have cancelled their Amazon Subscriptions earlier, *i.e.*, prior to the expiration of the
20 initial subscription period.

21 315. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all other members the California Class, seek
22 an injunction prohibiting Defendants from continuing their unlawful practices in violation of the
23 CLRA.

24 316. In compliance with the provisions of California Civil Code § 1782, Plaintiff
25 Nacarino sent written notice to Defendant Amazon.com, Inc., on September 8, 2021, informing
26 Defendants of her intention to seek damages under California Civil Code § 1750. The letter was
27 sent via certified mail, return receipt requested, and it advised Defendants that they were in
28 violation of the CLRA and demanded that Defendants cease and desist from such violations and

1 make full restitution by refunding the monies received therefrom. The letter expressly stated that
 2 it was sent on behalf of Plaintiff Nacarino and “all other persons similarly situated.” The letter
 3 was delivered to Defendants on September 13, 2021, as reflected by the proof of delivery issued
 4 by the United States Postal Service. Defendants did not take action to rectify the injuries caused
 5 by their unlawful conduct as described in the 9/8/21 letter and above on a class-wide basis within
 6 30 days of receipt of the letter. Accordingly, Plaintiffs Nacarino, Sylvester, and Sonnenschein
 7 individually and on behalf of the proposed California Class, seek monetary damages from
 8 Defendants as permitted by Civil Code § 1782(d) for Defendants’ violations of the CLRA.

9 **Alternative Count on Behalf of Plaintiff Adams and the Virginia Class**

10 **COUNT VII**

11 **VIOLATIONS OF VIRGINIA’S CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**
 12 **(Va. Code §§ 59.1-200(A)(58))**

13 **(Pled Alternatively on Behalf of Plaintiff Adams and the Virginia Class)**

14 317. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference every allegation set forth in the
 15 preceding paragraphs as though alleged in this Count.

16 318. Plaintiff Cynthia Adams brings this alternative claim individually and on behalf of
 17 the members of the proposed Virginia Class against Defendants.

18 319. The Virginia Consumer Protection Act (“VCPA”), which was enacted in 1977 and
 19 is codified at Va. Code § 59.1-196, *et seq.*, is a remedial statutory scheme enacted as a
 20 comprehensive statute for the protection of consumers from unlawful trade practices. The VCPA
 21 prohibits unlawful practices in the course of the person’s business, vocation, or occupation with
 22 respect to both general and specific conduct. Specifically proscribed conduct is set forth under
 23 Section 59.1-200, which has 72 subsections and many of which refer to other provisions of the
 24 Code of Virginia. *See* Va. Code § 59.1-200(A)-(B).

25 320. The VCPA authorizes private civil actions. Pursuant to Section 59.1-204(A) of the
 26 VCPA, “[a]ny person who suffers loss as the result of a violation of this chapter shall be entitled
 27 to initiate an action to recovery actual damages, or \$500, whichever is greater.” Va. Code § 59.1-
 28 204(A).

1 321. Each Defendant is a “Person” as defined in Va. Code § 59.1-198.

2 322. The Amazon Subscriptions are goods as defined by Va. Code § 59.1-198, because
3 they constitute products that may be obtained primarily for personal, family, or household uses.

4 323. Defendants violated, and continue to violate, the ARL because, at all relevant times,
5 they failed, and continue to fail, to provide an acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal
6 or continuous service offer terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in
7 a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer, in violation of Va. Code § 59.1-
8 207.46(A)(3). Defendants also make it exceedingly difficult and unnecessarily confusing for
9 consumers to cancel their Amazon Subscriptions, in violation of Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(B).

10 324. Defendants’ noncompliance with the Virginia ARL is a direct violation of VCPA.
11 See Va. Code § 59.1-200 (“(A) The following fraudulent acts or practices committed by a supplier
12 in connection with a consumer transaction are hereby declared unlawful: ... (58) Violating any
13 provision of Chapter 17.8 (§ 59.1-207.45, *et seq.*)”).

14 325. Each of these acts and practices constitutes an independent violation of the Virginia
15 ARL, and thus an independent violation of the Section 59.1-200 of the VCPA.

16 326. As discussed above, Defendants were prohibited from making the automatic
17 renewal charges to Plaintiff Adams’s and Virginia Class members’ Payment Methods without,
18 *inter alia*, providing the consumer with “an acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal
19 or continuous service offer terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in
20 a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer.” Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(A)(3) (“No
21 supplier making an automatic renewal or continuous service offer to a consumer in the
22 Commonwealth shall do any of the following:”). Additionally, the Virginia ARL explicitly
23 requires that Defendants “provide a toll-free telephone number, an electronic mail address, a postal
24 address only when the supplier directly bills the consumer, or another cost-effective, timely, and
25 easy-to-use mechanism for cancellation that shall be described in the acknowledgment specified
26 in subdivision A 3.” Va. Code § 59.1-207.46(B). Nevertheless, Defendants failed to comply with
27 either requirement, in violation of the Virginia ARL.

28 327. Moreover, pursuant to the ARL, all products received from Defendants in violation

1 of the ARL “shall for all purposes be deemed an unconditional gift to the consumer.” Va. Code §
2 59.1-207.47. In other words, once Defendants tendered, and Plaintiff Adams and Virginia Class
3 members were provided access to, the “goods, wares, merchandise or products” of the Amazon
4 Subscriptions (*i.e.*, their benefits) vis-à-vis their activation, Plaintiff and Class members assumed
5 title and ownership over such goods as their property, at which point Plaintiff and Class members
6 were vested with the right to “use or dispose of them in any manner the[y] see[] fit without any
7 obligation to [Defendants.]” *Id.*

8 328. Thus, by ultimately revoking Plaintiff Adams’s and other similarly situated Class
9 members’ access to such goods once recurring payments were eventually stopped, Defendants
10 wrongfully deprived Plaintiff Adams and Virginia Class members of their property.

11 329. Plaintiff Adams thus has sustained an ascertainable loss of money *and* property as
12 a result of Defendants’ use or employment of methods, acts, or practices declared unlawful by
13 Va. Code § 59.1-200 (*i.e.*, Defendants’ conduct in violation of Virginia’s ARL).

14 330. Because Defendants illegally charged Plaintiff Adams and the Virginia Class
15 unlawful fees in connection with the Amazon Subscriptions in violation of the Virginia ARL,
16 Plaintiff Adams and Virginia Class members are entitled to recover statutory damages of \$500 per
17 violation of the VCPA under Va. Code § 59.1-204(A). *See* Va. Code § 59.1-204(A) (class
18 members can recover “actual damages, or \$500, whichever is greater”).

19 331. In the alternative, Defendants’ unlawful conduct as described above caused
20 Plaintiff Adams’s and Virginia Class members’ ascertainable loss because Defendants’ acts and
21 practices were intended to deceive Plaintiff and the Class, and—as a result of Plaintiff Adams’s
22 and Virginia Class members’ reasonable reliance on Defendants’ omissions of material offer terms
23 required to be disclosed by the Virginia ARL—they have resulted, and will continue to result, in
24 damages to Plaintiff Adams and the Virginia Class in the form of ascertainable loss on money and
25 property.

26 332. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful practices described
27 herein, Defendants have received, and continues to hold, unlawfully obtained property and money
28 belonging to Plaintiff Adams and the Virginia Class in the form of recurring payments collected

1 from Plaintiff and Class members in connection with their Amazon Subscriptions. Defendants
2 have profited from their unlawful acts and practices in the sum total amount of such recurring
3 payments that were collected by Defendants during the relevant time period, and any and all
4 interest accrued thereon. If Defendants had complied with the Virginia ARL, Defendants would
5 not have made the unlawful charges, and would not have obtained these monies from Plaintiff
6 Adams and the Virginia Class.

7 333. As alleged above, Defendants' violations of the VCPA under Va. Code § 59.1-200
8 as described above were willful, as well as reckless and/or knowing, because, at the time
9 Defendants committed the violations at issue, Defendants knew or should have known that their
10 actions violated the Virginia VCPA. Therefore, because Defendants willfully charged Plaintiff
11 Adams and the Virginia Class unlawful fees in connection with the Amazon Subscriptions in
12 violation of the Virginia ARL, Plaintiff Adams and Virginia Class members are entitled to recover
13 statutory damages of \$1,000 per violation of the VCPA under Va. Code § 59.1-204(A). *See id.*
14 ("If the trier of fact finds that the violation was willful, it may increase damages to an amount not
15 exceeding three times the actual damages sustained, or \$1,000, whichever is greater.").

16 334. Accordingly, Plaintiff Adams, individually and on behalf of similarly situated
17 Virginia consumers, seeks all monetary and non-monetary relief permitted by law under Va. Code
18 § 59.1-200 *et seq.*, including Va. Code § 59.1-204(A), including equitable relief, actual damages
19 or statutory damages of \$1,000 per violation (whichever is greater), and pre- and-post judgment
20 interest, along with any other appropriate relief deemed necessary or proper.

21 335. Further, Plaintiff Adams and the Virginia Class seek recovery of punitive damages
22 from Defendants because Defendants' conduct was reprehensible. Defendants inflicted economic
23 injury upon Plaintiff and the proposed Class in an intentional manner by, for instance, creating or
24 causing to exist dark patterns on the Amazon Platform in order to prevent user un-subscription from
25 the Amazon Subscriptions by adopting complex cancellation procedures to increase the friction in
26 the subscription cancellation process. In other words, the user interface and experience of the
27 Amazon Platform is fundamentally designed to prevent intentional cancellation, thereby ensuring
28 continued revenues from consumers by trapping them in the ongoing subscription purchase.

336. Defendants utilized their singular control over the Amazon Subscriptions, and their exclusive knowledge of their omitted or inadequately disclosed policies applicable to subscribers, to induce Plaintiff Adams and the Virginia Class to purchase the Amazon Subscriptions over alternative automatic renewal programs for music and television streaming offered by competitors that feature similar benefits and content and are sold at similar and/or lesser price points.

337. Under Va. Code § 59.1-204(B), Plaintiff Adams and Virginia Class members are also entitled to recover their reasonable attorney fees from Defendants for Defendants' violations of Virginia law as detailed herein.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Amazon, *i.e.*, the Amazon Defendants, as follows:

A. That the Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action under Rules 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, appoint Plaintiffs as Class Representatives and their counsel of record as Class Counsel, and direct that notice of this action, as provided by Rule 23(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, be given to the Class, once certified;

B. That the Court issue an order enjoining Amazon's use of dark patterns in the Amazon Subscriptions cancellation process(es), including the Amazon Prime cancellation process, and ordering Amazon to simplify its cancellation process as it has done in Europe;

C. That the Court award actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial;

D. That the Court award treble damages pursuant to Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.090;

E. That the Court award damages, including treble or other multiple damages, as available under the other state laws relied upon in the alternative herein;

F. That the Court issue an order requiring Amazon to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded; and

G. That the Court award such other or further relief as may be appropriate.

1 DATED this 19th day of April, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

2 **HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP**

3 By: /s/ Steve W. Berman
4 Steve Berman (WSB # 12536)

5 By: /s/ Barbara Mahoney
6 Barbara Mahoney (WSB # 31845)

7 1301 Second Avenue, Suite 2000

8 Seattle, WA 98101

9 Telephone: (206) 623-7292

Facsimile: (206) 623-0594

Email: steve@hbsslaw.com
barbaram@hbsslaw.com

10 *Attorneys for Plaintiff Dorobiala and the Proposed*
11 *Nationwide Class Under Washington Law*

1 DATED this 19th day of April, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

2 **CARSON NOEL PLLC**

3 By: /s/ Wright A. Noel
4 Wright A. Noel (State Bar No. 25264)
5 20 Sixth Avenue NE
6 Issaquah, WA 98027
7 Telephone: (425) 837-4717
8 Facsimile: (425) 837-5396
9 Email: wright@carsonnoel.com

*Local Counsel for Plaintiffs Daly, Nacarino,
Sylvester, Sonnenschein, and the Proposed Classes*

10 **BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.**

11 Philip L. Fraietta (*pro hac vice*)
12 888 Seventh Avenue
13 New York, NY 10019
14 Telephone: (646) 837-7150
15 Facsimile: (212) 989-9163
16 Email: pfraietta@bursor.com

17 **BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.**

18 Neal J. Deckant *
19 Julia K. Venditti *
20 1990 North California Boulevard, Suite 940
21 Walnut Creek, CA 94596
22 Telephone: (925) 300-4455
23 Facsimile: (925) 407-2700
24 Email: ndeckant@bursor.com
25 jvenditti@bursor.com

*Attorneys for Plaintiffs Daly, Nacarino, Sylvester,
Sonnenschein, and the Proposed Classes*

26 * *Pro Hac Vice* Application Forthcoming
27
28